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ITALO-CZECH PACT REACHED PROVIDES MUTUAL SUPPORT

"Cordial Collaboration" Between
the Two Countries—Treaty
Obligations to Be Respected

ITALIAN DIPLOMACY CLAIMS A VICTORY

New Accord Similar to Agree-
ment With Yugoslavia—Dr.
Benès to See President

By Special Cable
ROME, May 19.—Italian diplomacy marks today another great victory by the conclusion of a "pact of cordial collaboration" between Italy and Czechoslovakia. According to an official statement the object of the pact, on which a general agreement has been reached after the recent interview between Dr. Benès and Benito Mussolini is "to assure peace and to co-operate for the stability and economic reconstruction of Europe," conserving the results gained by the war and sanctioned in the peace treaties. Dr. Benès has now gone to Taormina, in Sicily, to submit the text of the new pact to President Masaryk, and it is expected the pact will be signed in Rome, next October, when the Czech President will pay a state visit to the Italian court.

The new accord binding Italy and Czechoslovakia is similar in many points to the Italo-Yugoslav pact of friendship concluded in January of last year; only it is more restricted in its nature, being to the effect that both countries have no common frontier.

On the other hand, the Italo-Czech Treaty is entirely different from the Franco-Czech. One clause of the new accord will provide that the two countries will "bind themselves to collaborate with, and aid each other in maintaining the order of things established by the treaties of Trianon, Saint Germain and Neuilly, and to respect the obligations arising out of them. Both Italy and Czechoslovakia undertake to preserve neutrality in case either is the object of an unprovoked attack by a third party, each offering political and diplomatic support if the other is menaced by such an attack.

ITALO-GREEK ACCORD IS STRENGTHENED

By Special Cable
ATHENS, May 19.—The Italian Minister, in presenting his credentials today, said it was necessary to live as good neighbors and, if possible to co-operate for mutual prosperity. Admiral Condouriotis, responding, said that Greece desired an agreement with Italy. The papers greet these statements with pleasure and there is a distinct improvement in the mutual relations. Considerable bitterness is manifested in various circles at the fact that Romania is still hesitating to follow the example of the great powers. Unless the Rumanian royalties and Ion G. Duca, Minister of Foreign Affairs return to Bucharest, it is thought that it will be impossible to consider the question of recognizing the Greek Republic, whereas others think Vintila, Bratianu Minister of Finance who is expected to return, will settle the matter before the King's return.

MAHATMA GANDHI SUMMONS C. R. DAS

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, May 19.—There is clear evidence that the Swarajist leaders are harassed by the gravest perplexities. Nowhere is this more evident than in the columns of Forward, the Swaraj Journal, of which the editor is C. R. Das. On one day Mr. Das wrote as if responsive to the co-operation possibility—the sons of India co-operating with the nobles sons of Britain. On the next day he writes: "Our national life requires patriotism and demands that sham councils must go. Bureaucracy tends to dissipate our national life. Will not united India accept the challenge of western institutions and the municipalities of the district and the local boards of village unions run out their work from the Nation's life?" Mr. Das meanwhile has gone to see Mahatma Gandhi in response to an urgent message from the latter.

MELBOURNE TRAMS RUNNING

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., May 19.—The trams, full of passengers, are running this morning, all the strikers having returned to work.

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Paris, May 19.—Prince Ray Tafari in continuing his sightseeing in Paris, is attracting the greatest attention wherever he goes. He is picturesque figure, clad in a white voluminous mantle, richly laced with gold. Other details of his toilet, his gloves and shoes, are all white, and his dark, bronzed face and black curly hair stand out strikingly from this immaculate whiteness.	1
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Japanese to Ratify the Lausanne Treaty

By The Associated Press
TOKYO, May 19.—The Foreign Office informed The Associated Press today that the Lausanne treaty would become effective within a week through its ratification by Japan. It was denied officially that France had exerted any pressure to prevent ratification.

AMERICAN AIRMEN ADVANCE 500 MILES

Fliers Reach Yotorofu Island in
Kuriles Group—Start Made
in Early Morning Fog

YOTOROFU ISLANDS, Kuriles, May 19 (AP)—The three American air-planes flying around the world landed here today, having made the 500-mile flight from Paramushir Island in a little over seven hours. The landing was made on Lake Toshimoye. This is in the rear of Hitokappu Bay, an indentation on the southeast shore of this island. A landing place on the lake was prepared by Japanese and American sailors from the destroyers Pope and Japan proper. A few days ago, when it was determined that Hitokappu Bay was too rough for the planes to be brought down safely on its waters. Buoys were placed in the lake and arrangements made for the fliers to reach the shore. This was the third landing place chosen for the fliers at the end of this stage of their journey, the first, Betobu Anchorage, on the northwestern coast of this island, having been abandoned in favor of Hitokappu Bay some weeks since, because of ice there.

TOKYO, May 19 (AP)—The flight of the American round-the-world aviators from Paramushir Bay to Lake Toshimoye was made under ideal conditions, said dispatches received here from the American destroyer Pope and the Japanese destroyer Amatsukaze. The Navy Department issued an official announcement of the fliers' arrival on Yotorofu Island.

The fliers will be received in audience by the Prince Regent soon after their arrival at Kamuniguru, the Japanese naval base.

American Ambassador Woods conferred with Cabinet officers on arrangements for the audience. American and Japanese army and navy officers here, who have been in closest contact with arrangements for the round-the-world flight believe the American aviators will make a determined effort to fly every day until they reach Kamuniguru. They believe the Americans may reach that point, which is a scheduled stop, by Wednesday afternoon. Indications are that there will be at least one more fair day in the bleak region north of Japan proper. If so, the fliers probably could reach Aomori, on the northern end of Honshu Island, the main island of Japan, tomorrow. They then would be within striking distance of the aviation base.

AVIATORS COMPLETE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

MELBOURNE, May 19 (AP)—The aviators, Lieutenant McIntyre and Wing Commander Goble, today completed their 8500-mile flight around Australia, accomplishing the feat in 96 flying hours. Escorted by a fleet of welcoming airplanes, they alighted on the summit of St. Kilda to the accompaniment of cheers from enormous crowds lining the shore. The voyagers were officially greeted by federal and state ministers and army and navy representatives, and later were guests at a civic reception.

VANCOUVER TRADE AFFECTED

VANCOUVER, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The decision of the Labor Ministry in Great Britain to refuse to grant the preferences accorded to at the imperial conference of last autumn, while not unexpected, brought disappointment to the people of British Columbia. Hope was held out to the last that the preferences arranged for salmon, fresh and dried fruits and other products of the Province would be retained. The salmon pack promptly fell to a large one and a preference to the British market would have been advantageous.

Paris Crowds Stop to Watch White-Robed Prince of Ethiopia

Bronzed Face and Black Hair of Visiting Potentate Stand Out From Voluminous Mantle, Laced With Gold

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 19.—Prince Ray Tafari in continuing his sightseeing in Paris, is attracting the greatest attention wherever he goes. He is picturesque figure, clad in a white voluminous mantle, richly laced with gold. Other details of his toilet, his gloves and shoes, are all white, and his dark, bronzed face and black curly hair stand out strikingly from this immaculate whiteness. Prince Tafari, who calls himself also Prince of Jerusalem and Lion of Judah, claims descent from the Queen of Sheba. He was somewhat refractory in an interview, though speaking French excellently. He is taciturn and obviously very cautious. Nevertheless, he declares that he is proud to be the guest of France, and gives assurances of his sincere and loyal affection, which has been historical, for the French people of France and Ethiopia. He responded to the invita-

JAPANESE YOUTH ISSUE APPEAL TO YOUTH OF UNITED STATES

American Students Asked to Protest Passage of Exclusion
Measure at Mass Meeting

By Special Cable
TOKYO, May 19.—Concurred and apparently effective effort on the part of Japanese leaders to guide and control public sentiment against the United States because of its immigration legislation can be discerned. Two monster mass meetings yesterday, one sponsored by members of Parliament, the other by university students, adopted resolutions denouncing American action. The students' resolution deplores the exclusion measure as jeopardizing the historical friendship and traditional good-will of America toward Japan, which "menaces and challenges Asiatic races, since it sows the seeds of a future racial war, and makes the Pacific Ocean a sea of raging waves."

An appeal is then made "in the name of peace and humanity, to our dear young American brethren, through the American press, to take proper measures to prevent the bills from being enforced." Other resolutions of a similar tenor demand prudence, composure, firm determination, wise judgment, and reliance on world public opinion to right the wrong done.

The Japanese leaders recognize the fact that the Japanese people are deeply stirred by the American action and that their feeling must find vent. They are worried lest some untoward act should occur, and hence are at-

METHODISTS SEEK NEW PEACE MOTION

Conference Votes Special Com-
mittee to Frame Resolution
—Bishops Reduced

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19 (Special)—Expressing their dissatisfaction over the anti-war resolution submitted by the committee on state of the church, a majority of the delegates in the Methodist General Conference succeeded today in carrying a motion for a special committee to further consider the issue and report to the conference later in the week. This action and the event of the day of last Friday, by which five new bishops would have been elected, followed by passage of a motion to cut the number to three, were the features of today's session.

Owing to the uncertainty of what areas are to be filled by the election of the three bishops called for in the amended report, the order of the day, namely, the election of bishops, was postponed. The committee on Episcopacy will decide which Episcopal residences are to be eliminated. As soon as this report is returned so that delegates may be guided by their choices, the election of the three bishops will proceed. The committee on Episcopacy meets behind closed doors this afternoon. It is thought that Singapore, and Helena, Mont., are the area headquarters likely to be eliminated.

Peace Resolution Reported

The struggle on the peace resolution began when Dr. Charles Elliot, chairman of the committee on state of the church, presented the majority report. This resolution favors world court, association of nations, freedom of individual to choose his personal attitude toward war, but contains the phrase "Remembering that the church is the visible expression of the spirit of Jesus in the world, we as an organization separate ourselves from war and will take no part in its promotion." To this phrase the minority report, introduced by Elmer Kidney of Pittsburgh, added 10 words, "unless in self-defense or in defense of the cause of humanity." The remainder of the minority report is precisely the same as the majority report.

Dr. Abram W. Harris of New York, led the movement to postpone action by moving a special committee of 18, composed of three Bishops, five ministers, and five laymen, to further the action that the conference should take. He said "the division is too

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

tempting, not to prevent expression of the mass emotion, but to guide it along sane lines. They are emphasizing the fact that public opinion and the press of America do not endorse the Congressional action, and that the Japanese opportunity lies in the sense of justice and fair play of the American people. They are seizing every occasion to point out that Japan stands to gain more by cultivating American public friendship than by bitterly and indiscriminately attacking all things American.

At public meetings they do not stop with a denunciation of the action of Congress, but they immediately come forward, emphasizing the attitude of the American press, of Cyrus Wood, Ambassador to Japan, of Calvin Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who nearly always evoke cheers. They are employing the tactics of Marc Anthony's oration on Caesar's merits to divert unconsciously the thoughts of the masses, making them more anxious to work in co-operation with the American public against exclusion than to attack the United States.

Their efforts in Tokyo so far are crowned with success and bid fair to continue thus, although doubt is felt whether this will be true of the sections of the Empire which are less under the influence of prominent Japanese, and where radical demonstrations are possible.

CARMEN'S WORKING TIME BILL OPPOSED

Eight-in-Eleven Hours Measure
Subject of Statement From
Malden Representative

George Louis Richards, State Representative of Malden, in a statement today, gave expression to views which he says have come to him from many persons opposing the adoption of the pending bill providing for changing the present hours of street railway employees from nine hours in eleven to eight hours in eleven. The statement says:

During the present week the Massachusetts legislature will virtually decide whether street railways outside of Boston and several other of the larger cities in the state shall continue in operation. The question transcends party interests and the measures pouring in by mail and over the wires indicate that the entire country is watching the result of this vote.

The Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League sent a telegram to all Republican senators containing the following warning: "The people of the country are back of the President. Stand by him. Members of his party desire that his policies be carried out. The recent primary vote in California is final and convincing evidence on this point. In opposing the street railway bill, the Republican Party has endorsed the policies for which he stands. This endorsement was received by the President and he has twice publicly stated his unflinching opposition to the bonus principle."

The bonus does not represent a public debt. It is a tribute to patriotism. Members of the Congress should not lose faith in the people. They will support those who stand in this defense of the public interest.

MEMEL CONVENTION SIGNED AT KAUNAS

By Special Cable
KAUNAS, May 18.—It is reported by the Lithuanian Service that the Memel convention, as drafted by the League of Nations special commission, under the chairmanship of Norman Davis, transferring to the Lithuanian Republic the sovereignty over Memel territory, was on May 17 signed here on behalf of the Lithuanian Government by the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernest Galvanatkas.

On May 7 a convention was signed at Paris by the representatives of the allied powers. In order to make it binding, it will now have to be registered with the League, and it is expected that this will be done immediately.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL SURVEY

By a Staff Correspondent
SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 19.—The Commonwealth Fund of New York has donated \$18,000 to California for research in course of study in the elementary schools of the State. Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced. Reorganization for more effective work and the possible saving of one year's work between the first year of the elementary school and the second year of college by abandoning certain courses are planned.

Here follows the statements of a number of street railway officials in which it is said that the measure would result in higher cost of operation, higher fares and in some instances discontinuance of service. The statement continues:

In their arguments before the Committee on Street Railways, in opposition to the passage of this bill, street railway men alleged that the bill is a canny attempt to get wages boosted by legislation, instead of by arbitration, as the working agreements with street railway companies provide. They pointed out that no other State in the Union has an eight-hour day for street railway employees by legislation, and asked the Legislature to bear in mind that the Boston Elevated is the only street railway in the United States whose cost of service is absolutely guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

At the hearing before the Street Railway committee, James H. Vahey, counsel for the street railway employees, made this statement: "The wages of street railway employees, if I may be pardoned for saying it bluntly, is none of the committee's business and it is not the business of the legislature."

The Committee on Street Railways, after having the matter under consideration for several weeks, reported recommending a referendum to the next annual session. Since the appearance of the committee's report an intensive campaign has been conducted by the proponents of the bill. Last Thursday the committee's report was taken from the table and at the request of Senator John W. Haigis of Greenfield was decided to defer action until Tuesday.

ANTI-BONUS GROUP WANTS FINAL VOTE POSTPONED A WEEK

Believe More Votes Obtainable
—Backers Fight This Plan—
President Sees Senators

By Special Cable
WASHINGTON, May 19.—With the bonus measure scheduled to receive its last test in the Senate today and with its opponents claiming a slight gain, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania moved to have a final vote postponed for a week. Supporters of the bill, however, pointedly ignored this move and stood their ground firmly. They said that the bonus insurance plan would be a law before night.

An eleventh hour move by President Coolidge to gain more votes for sustaining his veto, was to invite seven Republican senators to breakfast at the White House. The seven, it has been reported, are friendly to the bonus bill. These senators are:

J. W. Harrell of Oklahoma, Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, W. B. McKinley of Illinois, R. H. Cameron of Arizona, L. C. Phillips of Colorado, W. Keyes of New Hampshire, P. H. Dale of Vermont. Before the conference was over Reed (R.), Senator from Utah, and J. P. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, arrived. It was said afterward that no votes were changed by the conference. It is believed, however, that Senators Cameron and Phillips will vote to sustain the President's veto, and that Senator Keyes may decide to do so.

It is heard in some quarters that if the bill is postponed pressure from certain quarters will be sufficient to swing the necessary votes to the presidential side.

Interest in the bonus takes precedence over everything else in Washington today. The Senate is on trial before the public as it has not been at this session. The question transcends party interests and the measures pouring in by mail and over the wires indicate that the entire country is watching the result of this vote.

The Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League sent a telegram to all Republican senators containing the following warning:

"The people of the country are back of the President. Stand by him. Members of his party desire that his policies be carried out. The recent primary vote in California is final and convincing evidence on this point. In opposing the street railway bill, the Republican Party has endorsed the policies for which he stands. This endorsement was received by the President and he has twice publicly stated his unflinching opposition to the bonus principle."

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WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW YORK

The national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, executive body of the associations in the United States, has adopted a resolution urging the entire organization to make a nation-wide educational campaign "to create right public opinion toward the complete eradication of mob violence and lynching in this country."

WASHINGTON

Leaders of a number of national farm organizations in a letter sent to members of the House and Senate urge enactment of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill "to save agriculture from impending ruin."

PARIS

The Foreign Office announces the decoration as Knights of the Legion of Honor of two Americans, Charles Christianson, for lifetime service to the disabled and Michael Winburn, described as a manufacturer, for his contributions to war charities.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

The United Farmer-Labor Party in New York State has been organized here under direction of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City and the Labor Party of Buffalo. The platform and program of the National Farmer-Labor Party has been endorsed.

WASHINGTON

George Harvey, former Ambassador to Great Britain, will be a guest at the reception of the Washington Post on June 1, Edward J. McLean, publisher of the Post, announced.

Public Can Stimulate Plan to End War Profit

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, May 19
It is reported that Edward H. Smith, chairman of the House Rules Committee, has declared that, owing to pressure of business, the McNary Bill, giving effect to the peace plan of The Christian Science Monitor, will not be called for action at this session of Congress. Hearings on this bill (H. R. 195), the purpose of which is to take the profit out of war, have indicated nationwide demand for such legislation.

The Christian Science Monitor suggests to its readers that a telegram or letter to Mr. Smith, advocating immediate action on this measure, will serve to indicate the widespread endorsement which this proposal has received throughout the country, and the consequent determination for speedy enactment of the McNary Bill.

LODGE COURT PLAN TARGET FOR CRITICS

Republicans and Democrats Join
in Demand That Harding Plan
Be Accepted Immediately

NEW YORK, May 19.—Demanding America's immediate entrance into the World Court, a group of prominent Republicans and Democrats have sent a letter to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman, and other Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which they denounce the recent Lodge World Court plan. They insist that the proposal made by President Harding and renewed in the message of President Coolidge be adopted before Congress adjourns the present session.

The paragraph referring to the Lodge plan reads:

There is no more chance for the World Court plan of Senator Lodge to succeed than there was for Mr. Harding's Association of Nations, and for the same reason. The 47 nations in the Court now established will not forsake it to join a new and untried plan. The Senate would not ratify it. Senator Lodge has the intelligence to know this. The only possible achievement before it are confusion, delay and defeat of our joining in any world court whatever. That would satisfy Mr. Lodge but would injure the world. It is that what he is after?

Among the signers, all Republicans but three, are:

Charles H. Levermore, John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, Frank Crane, Samuel C. Cord, General John F. O'Ryan, George R. Van De Water, R. J. Caldwell, Adolph Lewishon, Henry A. Stimson and Clarence H. Kelsey, of New York; Robert Watson and Joseph Walker of Massachusetts; Ernest D. Burton, president of the University of Chicago; Arnold Bennett Hall of the University of Wisconsin; William Allen White of Kansas.

Others part of the letter follow:

There are three unfair ways by which your committee may defeat the proposal made to it by President Harding. One is to ignore the message of President Coolidge and repeated in his recent address before the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Its defeat may be accomplished by refusal or neglect to bring it before the Senate. Or it may be defeated by reporting it out with reservations which can have no other result than to defeat it by making impossible the two-thirds majority necessary to ratify, or which, if the measure so reported could receive the required two-thirds majority, would be rejected by the other nations adhering to the Court. Thus you might attempt to lay the blame for its defeat upon the Democratic senators or upon the nations rejecting the impossible proposal.

A simpler and easier way to defeat it would be to hold it back upon one excuse after another until so near the close of the Senate session that its passage could not be effected. The

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

PRaise is Voiced FOR DRAFT PLAN AT OREGON RALLY

Monitor's Proposal for Capital
Conscription in Event of War
Is Applauded

EDITOR WOULD RID WAR OF ALL PROFIT

Good Will Day Meeting Also
Hears Plea for Referendum
on War Issues

PORTLAND, Ore., May 19 (Special)—The Christian Science Monitor World Peace Plan won praise Saturday from speakers at the first World Good Will Day luncheon given here by the Portland Federation of Women's Organizations. Three hundred persons attended and the program centered about work toward world peace and good will.

"The plan is so simple it is a wonder it has not been put into use long ago," said B. F. Irvine, editor of the Oregon Journal. "People in time of war would labor for the Government, not for profit. The plan proposes that there shall be an end of the profiteer and the war-made millionaire. To me this is the solution."

"If the United States should, by solemn edict draft all property and labor during the war," Mr. Irvine stated, "the same as it drafts the fighting young men, immediately the world would realize that here is a movement to make the United States absolutely invulnerable and inconquerable—with its resources all one vast asset."

"Remove the profit and gain and with them would be removed one of the chief causes of war," declared Mr. Irvine. "The Christian Science Monitor has a plan for peace which proposes no international agreement, nothing that must depend upon contract or compromise. It provides that the United States by constitutional amendment and suitable legislation and edict of the President shall not only confiscate human flesh and blood for war but shall draft and conscript property."

Legislation providing a popular referendum on the question of entering was in time of threatened hostilities was urged by A. C. Newell, president of Oregon Civic League as a step toward world peace. He advocated entry into the League of Nations and World Court.

"There are three motive powers by which peace can be obtained," Mr. Newell said. "One way, proven disastrous through countless ages, is physical force. The next way is by economic force. The third is spiritual force. There is a spirituality about The Christian Science Monitor plan. Economic force of the United States is as rotten as brute force. Let us, therefore, remember that we need spiritual force. I want to demand from the World Court an agreement that all nations threatened by war delay sufficiently to take a referendum of the inhabitants of every country concerning war."

Mr. Newell said a universal language—and that language English—was a means toward peace.

BENGAL OPPOSES FURTHER PROGRESS OF SATYAGRAHA

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, May 19.—For some time at Tarakeswar in Bengal, a dispute similar to those of the Punjab, has been proceeding between the mahant, or custodian, of a shrine and bands of self-constituted volunteers, who have attempted to stir up feeling against the mahant among the pilgrims.

Mr. Das intervened and announced that he would secure an honorable compromise. Just now he has declared his worst suspicions confirmed and that the young men of Bengal must oppose Satyagraha. The first fruits of this advice have resulted in much disorder at Tarakeswar, where some eight or nine persons were injured and a mob of several thousand lay on the railway lines refusing to let the train proceed to Calcutta.

Considerable activity prevails in eastern Bengal in connection with the affairs of the Namassuddras, or the depressed castes in this area. Some 25,000 have been, or are being, converted to Christianity. The orthodox caste of Hindus is busy waging a Suddhi, or conversion, campaign, and have approached some 3000 Namassuddras who have become Christians. These latter say that if they are received back as Hindus with full rights they will consider rejoining Hinduism, otherwise not. A large Hindu conference will take place in the first week of June.

TROPICAL OUTLET FOR CANADA

VANCOUVER, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The possibility that some time in the future the Fiji Islands will hold the same relationship to Canada that Hawaii does to the United States was discussed by George Little, a resident of British Columbia, who returned recently from a trip to Fiji. Little says he found a strong tendency among the residents of Fiji toward closer relations with the Dominion. Mr. Little said that Australia has put an import tax on Fiji's bananas. New Zealand is favoring her possessions in the Samoan Islands and the Fijis are left in crying need of a parent. "On the other hand I believe Canada is badly in need of a tropical child."

ARISTIDE BRIAND MAY FORM CABINET

Coalition of Right and Left in
France Mooted—Edouard
Herriot's Views

By SIBLEY HUBBLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 19.—Now that the resignation of Raymond Poincaré is only a matter of a few days, and the name of his successor, Edouard Herriot, at least is provisionally known, The Christian Science Monitor learns that Raymond MacDonald acting entirely unofficially, is through intermediaries already ascertaining the possibility of an early meeting between himself and the new French Prime Minister. The Poincaré-MacDonald rendezvous was fixed for today, but was naturally abandoned when the unexpected results of the elections became clear. The correspondence now proceeding between M. Poincaré and Mr. MacDonald is not unimportant. M. Poincaré is endeavoring to show precisely to what a favorable point he had brought the negotiations.

But on the British side, little more than a polite answer is being given, since in a few days another French statesman will be in M. Poincaré's place. Everybody recognizes that the waste of even a month is undesirable at this stage, and therefore a way is being prepared already for fresh conversations. By the time M. Herriot has formed his cabinet, if he can succeed in doing so, MacDonald will be ready to meet him.

Everybody nominates M. Herriot as Prime Minister, but he is doubtful and will decline to form a ministry if the Socialists who are 100 strong do not participate in the Government. There is still no sign that the Socialists will agree to collaborate, and therefore it is quite possible that a coalition of Right and Left under Aristide Briand will be formed. Nevertheless Paul Painlevé who has also claims, declares that obviously there is only one man, namely M. Herriot.

In an interview M. Herriot says: "In international problems, I shall never

deviate from common sense and reason. There must be co-operation between the various powers." M. Herriot says he will nullify the recent decree of Leon Berard regarding secondary education, which made Latin and Greek compulsory. The radicals will also endeavor to prevent the actual sale of the match monopoly which was voted by the last Parliament. He is not opposed to greater taxation, but he says that the financial policy depends on the foreign policy, which must be decided first.

M. Herriot is Cautious
Although cautious, M. Herriot expressed the hope of fraternal relations with England, of greater sympathy with Italy and affection and regard for the United States.

With regard to the possibility of his acceptance of office, M. Herriot said: "Certainly I will not accept lightly, thinking that I can manage somehow. I will examine the situation coldly and carefully, and discover whether I have liberty of action and the support that is necessary. If I have not, then I will not undertake the responsibility. The essential thing now is external affairs. I cannot reduce military charges, for example, unless France feels at ease. But France must try to understand other countries. We are foolish in expecting the British to think like us. The British and the French are different and gained their liberty by different means. Now the financial situation in England is good, while in France it is lamentable. On the other hand, while economic situation is uncertain, while ours is brilliant. These factors are important in the policy to be pursued. We must understand British difficulties and needs, and admire British fiscal courage."

He pays a tribute to America, acknowledging that Germany is doubtful but nevertheless is optimistic, believing that democratic elements will be developed there. A great work of international understanding awaited them in a world which desired true peace.

MORE OUTDOOR PLAY HELD NATIONAL NEED

PARADEMA, Calif., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—A people that will play together will work together for the best interests of all. This is the important thought behind the outdoor door conference, called by President Coolidge, which is to be held in Washington, May 22. At the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in Los Angeles in June, Mrs. Sherman will be Colorado's candidate for the presidency of the federation.

"With the impetus given the out-of-door movement by the Washington conference, there is bound to come a great movement for better living, better citizenship and, of course, a better country," Mrs. Sherman said. "Something like 5,250,000 people visit the national forests every year. Millions more go to the national parks. Figures from Colorado show 1,000,000 vacationists visit that State every year."

"This call comes at an opportune time because of the constantly growing use of automobiles and the millions of dollars being spent on good road programs throughout the country. There must be a campaign of education that will give young and old a knowledge of the out of doors."

DR. CONRAD UPHOLDS WEALTH CONSCRIPTION

Conscription of wealth as well as labor in the event of war, as advocated by The Christian Science Monitor, was endorsed from the pulpit of Park Street Church last night by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad. "Conscription of men without conscription of capital is unjust to the poor," he said. "If I had my way I would fix it so that no war would ever bring a single cent of profit to a single person. I would have the Government take every cent of profit made by a concern in wartime, except what it would have made in normal times."

Touching on enforcement of the prohibition law in Massachusetts, Dr. Conrad announced that Harlan P. Stone, United States Attorney-General, had assured William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that a careful investigation would be made of the office of Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow
WNAC (Boston)—10:30, WNAC Women's Club talks, 1:30, "Financial Reports," 2:30, concert, 7:30, play description of the Harvard-Williams baseball game, broadcast from Soldiers Field, Cambridge, 8:30, dinner concert, 7:30, baseball scores, 8:30, orchestra.

12:45 and 6:30, markets; police reports, 7:30, Amrad Big Brother Club, 7:30, "Africa," 8:30, concert, 9:30, "The Congo," 7:45, Tufts College Union Night, addresses and concert.

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PURCHASING AGENTS MEETING IN BOSTON

Ninth International Convention
Draws 1200 Delegates From
United States and Canada

Delegates to the ninth international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, to be held in Boston this week, arrived today from all parts of the United States and Canada, representing millions of dollars in buying power of American and Canadian industries. It is the first convention of this association to be held in Boston. Convention headquarters are in Mechanics Building, but group conferences also will be held in various hotels.

Preliminary sessions and inspection of some of the large industrial establishments of Massachusetts occupied the attention of the delegates today, while the convention proper opens at Mechanics Building tomorrow. Visits were made to these plants:

Boston Woven Hose Company, Cambridge; the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown; and the Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg; General Electric Company, Lynn; Waltham Watch Company, Waltham; and the Boston Manufacturing Company, Waltham.

The board of directors and executive committee met at Mechanics Building at 2 p. m. with Charles A. Steele, president of the association, presiding. An informal dinner will be held this evening at the Hotel Somerset.

Registration of delegates indicates an attendance of at least 1200, with 1500 expected by those in charge. A. V. Howland, general convention chairman, reported the attendance somewhat less than at meetings when general business conditions were better.

The general convention meeting will open at 9:30 a. m. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, will offer an invocation, followed by an official welcome to the delegates by James M. Currier, Mayor of Boston.

At 10 a. m. tomorrow, C. G. Jones of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Montreal, Ltd., Montreal, Can., will take charge of the meeting. Mr. Steele will respond to the Mayors welcome and submit his annual review. A. V. Howland of Boston, chairman of the Board of Directors, will speak on "The Convention." W. L. Chandler, secretary of the association, will outline the "Informal show," a feature of the convention.

Sir Lomer Coulin, C. M. G., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and recently Minister of Justice for Canada, will deliver a general address, followed by J. H. Van Deventer, editor of Industrial Management, on "Is the Purchasing Agent Alive to His Industrial and Economic Opportunities?"

At noon the polls will open for election of district vice-presidents by districts. Commodity conferences in the form of luncheon meetings also will start at noon, as follows:

Fuel conference, Mark Muehn, chairman of the association's fuel committee, presiding; cotton conference, J. W. Osborn, treasurer; iron and steel conference, G. Walter Sanborn, chairman of the iron and steel committee; lumber conference, non-

ferrous metals conference, Walter V. Heinsel, president of the Purchasing Agents' Association of Detroit; paper conference, Frank E. Wilkinson, chairman of the paper committee; public utility conference, Lewis A. Jones, chairman of that committee; and a governmental purchasers' conference, B. J. Hill, purchasing agent for the City of Akron, O.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster, at 445 p. m., the delegates will dine at the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

Thursday's session will open at 9 a. m. with a general convention meeting at Mechanics Building. Music, a motion picture entitled "The Story of a Motor Truck," and community singing, will precede invocation by the Rev. J. C. Masse of Tremont Temple. General addresses will follow and at 12:30 a joint luncheon meeting of the President, secretaries and district council members will be held at Mechanics Building.

The following subjects will be discussed:

Available Facilities of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Publication of Local Magazines, Bulletin of Member Associations, Proper committees to appoint so all will function, Meeting Programs, Publicity, and routine business.

Technical discussions follow and at 6:30 p. m. the annual banquet will be held in Mechanics Building. Closing sessions will be held Friday, the new executive committee meeting for election of officers. Friday afternoon will be given over to sight-seeing through Boston, Lexington and Concord, with a concert and entertainment in Mechanics Building, Friday evening.

PRESIDENT INSISTS ON TAX REDUCTION

Observer Says It Will Be Strong
Plank in Campaign—Bonus
Stand Is Supported

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Calvin Coolidge has written his own paramount issue for 1924—Tax Reduction with Economy. It is plainly to be read between the lines of his bonus veto message. It may be differently framed in the Cleveland platform, but it will be the plank on which he will take his stand in the coming campaign. It will be conspicuous in the President's anticipated veto of the bill. There, as he did in the bonus veto, President Coolidge will insist that the country's most urgent need is reduction of tax burdens.

He will insist that it cannot be met without drastic economies. He will declare that pension "grabs" and bonus "grabs" are not economies any more than tax reductions which result in Treasury deficits. Those are the notes on which the President will harp incessantly from now until election day. They will be struck in the Republican platform, in President Coolidge's speech of acceptance, and in his successive campaign speeches.

As to the immediate issue of the bonus veto, the President's political managers believe he has done the wise as well as the right thing. While Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasury actuaries were counting the cost of the bonus in dollars, Butler, Stearns, Reynolds et al., were counting the cost of a veto in votes.

CONGREGATIONALISTS OF STATE OPEN THEIR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

BROCKTON, Mass., May 19 (Special)—The 122nd annual conference of Massachusetts Congregational churches opened at the South Congregational church this afternoon with more than 400 delegates present, representing pastors and laymen of nearly every Congregational church in the state. The Rev. Edward T. Drew of Auburndale is moderator of the conference which will last three days.

The address of welcome was given by the Rev. Robert W. Coe, pastor of the Congregational church of this city. The afternoon program was given over to reports of the various officers and standing committees.

The purpose of the conference is four-fold, including first, to develop interchurch fellowship between Congregational ministers and churches; second, co-operation of churches with one another for their mutual benefit; third, presentation of matters relative to the Congregational faith and fourth, co-operation with other ecclesiastical groups.

An interesting program has been arranged for the three days, to include sub-conferences of committees, reports of special committees and discussions of vital importance.

MONTEREY RESTORES ITS FIRST THEATER

MONTEREY, Calif., May 14 (Staff Correspondence)—California's first playhouse, "The Old Theater" in Monterey has been rescued from neglect, renovated and converted into a museum by the Monterey Museum Association.

The adobe walls of this rare old building, the original wooden curtain handled by means of ropes still in place, the quaint historic interior, furnish a chapter of romance out of California's tales of yesterday. It recalls adventure, some days of Fremont when Monterey stirred with excitement until the tide of events receded with the gold rush to the north and east, leaving this charming little town very much to itself.

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DAYLIGHT SAVING IN WINTER URGED

Montreal Discusses Plan to Re-
tify "Zone Time"

MONTREAL, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—The growing popularity of daylight saving time is raising the question whether the present system of zone time which was adopted in 1883, mainly to suit the convenience of the railways and their patrons, might not be changed, so as to give office and factory workers more daylight in winter. Most of the large cities which use seventy-fifth meridian time are east of that meridian, and so their clock time is "slow" as regards the time appropriate to their longitude. It is said most of the people in the seventy-fifth meridian time zone would be better served by daylight, if they put their clocks ahead half an hour, or, in other words, adopted the time appropriate to longitude 67 degrees 30 minutes, which would be the proper time for Eastport, Me., and Clark City and Fame Point, Quebec.

During November the sun, owing to the elliptical form of the earth's orbit, gains fully 16 minutes on mean time. The result is that in cities east of the seventy-fifth meridian it grows dark by 4 o'clock or sooner. In Boston, where the clocks are always 15 minutes "slow" of the mean time appropriate to its longitude, the clock time in November is for a week or so more than half an hour slow of sun time, or time as it would be if measured by the sun. Advancing the clocks half an hour would only give New England its appropriate sun time in November. It is said, and the same would be true for most of Quebec. West of Boston the people would have a longer period of daylight in the afternoon.

The Montreal City Council is talking of calling a convention of Canadian cities to discuss the adoption of a uniform system of daylight saving time, and it is expected the whole question of zone time will be re-examined then.

COLUMBIA IGNORES
PRIZE PLAY JURY
NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Announcement by Prof. William Lyons Phelps of Yale and Owen Johnson, author, that their votes as members of the play jury of the Pulitzer prize committee had been overridden in the recent award of the prize to "Hell-Bent for Heaven," created a stir in theatrical and literary circles.

Professor Phelps and Mr. Johnson voted for "The Show-Off," a comedy by George Kelly. Clayton Hamilton, the third member of the jury, voted for "Hell-Bent for Heaven," which was written by Hatcher Hughes, a professor at Columbia University. Final award of the prize to the Hughes play was made by the Columbia advisory board, headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson was outspoken in his criticism of the awarding of the prize to the Hughes play, despite the play jury's majority vote for "The Show-Off." "The author of the winning play is a member of the Columbia faculty," said Mr. Johnson, "and this makes the situation delicate enough to warrant a complete explanation. Our committee was astounded by the reversal. We were not even given the courtesy of an explanation."

BOY SCOUT DRIVE OPENS
More than 1200 Boy Scouts, with national and municipal officials, participated in ceremonies on Boston Common this afternoon, which opened Boy Scout week and the Scouts drive for a \$4,000 budget to conduct the work of the local council during the coming year.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 14 (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements have been made by the Canadian National Railways to make use of American radio-casting stations in order to familiarize the people of the United States with the advantages of Canada from a tourist, investor and business standpoint. The national railways radio department has extended its radio-casting affiliations to include WEAF, American Telegraph & Telephone Company, New York City, and WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, from whose stations it is intended to radiocast the talks on opportunities in Canada. The radio campaign of the Canadian National Railways is very extensive, no less than six stations having been leased in western Canada alone for radio-casting programs nearly every day of the week; while several stations in eastern Canada also are used.

Another factor that the Coolidge managers weighed carefully, when analyzing the political effect of a bonus veto, is that the service men's vote cannot be "delivered." It is widely segregated. It has never been unanimous on the bonus. Party lines have not been maintained. Senator David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, is strongly anti-bonus. A. Platt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, is strongly pro-bonus. Both were active fighting men in France. Within the Democratic

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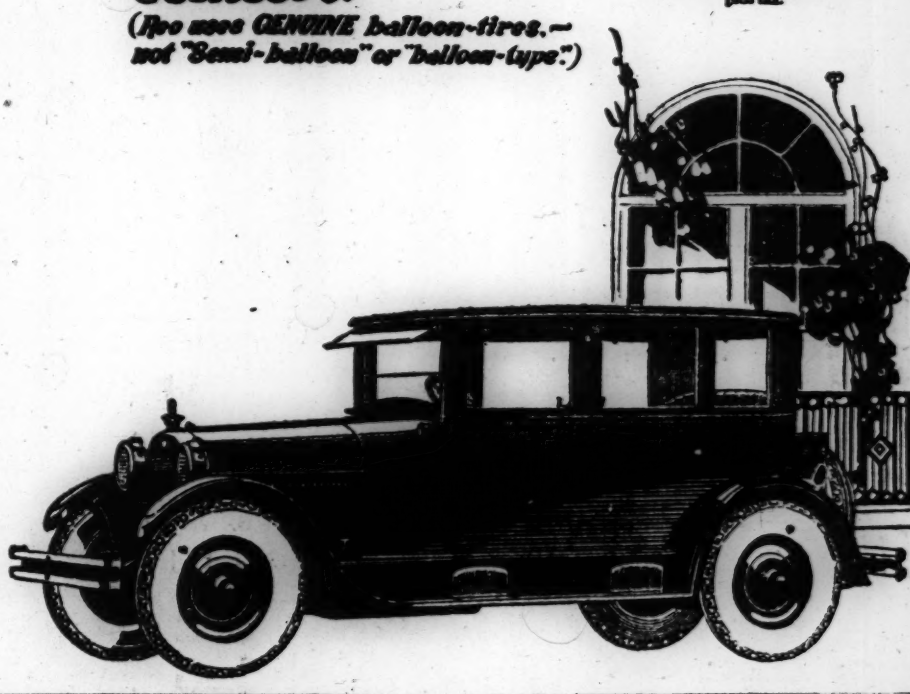
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SOLUTION ASSURED IN FOSDICK CASE BY PRESBYTERIANS

Liberals Expected to Be in
Minority at Church Assembly
at Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 19 (Special).—At the 1924 Presbyterian General Assembly, which opens here on Thursday, the two years of contest between conservatives and liberals, which has centered around the preaching of the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, a Baptist clergyman who is special preacher in the First Presbyterian Church of New York City, will be settled. Much interest is attached to the settlement.

Indications are that the Fosdick adherents, or liberals, will be in the minority at Grand Rapids. In consequence, it is held, they will not try to elect a liberal, or near liberal, as Moderator, but will use every effort to defeat the outstanding conservative and opponent of Dr. Fosdick, the Rev. Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney of Philadelphia.

The liberals, it is said, may defeat Dr. Macartney with the help of "fast" votes, but they will have greater difficulty in making the General Assembly accept the report of the New York Presbytery on Dr. Fosdick's preaching. The General Assembly of 1923, acting in accordance with the Philadelphia overture, of which Dr. Macartney was the author, ordered the New York Presbytery to investigate conditions in the First Presbyterian Church in New York City and see to it that the preaching in that pulpit was in accordance with the Confession of Faith.

"Five Points" Drive

Another matter, which is of great interest to the liberals is an overture from the Philadelphia Presbytery which would compel every member of the big Presbyterian Boards, the General Council and faculties of theological seminaries to subscribe to the "Five Points," or resign his office. The "Five Points" represent the ultra-Fundamentalist position laid down by Dr. Macartney and his followers, including acceptance of the Virgin Birth, the miracles of Jesus, the resurrection of Christ, which advanced liberals refuse to subscribe to. The Rev. Dr. A. Gordon MacLennan, pastor of Bethany Church in Philadelphia, is author of this overture, which, if it became the law of the Presbyterian Church, would force every liberal minister out of the high councils of the denomination.

With these questions before it, the Presbyterian Church is sending its ablest ministers to Grand Rapids. New York Presbytery sends its most aggressive liberal—Rev. Dr. Henry S. Coffin of Union Seminary. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the "Brick" Church, the Rev. Dr. Tertius van Dyke and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the First Church in which Dr. Fosdick preaches every Sunday morning.

Philadelphia sends a delegation of Presbyterian conservatism, sends a solid Macartney delegation, in which the outstanding leaders are Dr. Macartney and Dr. MacLennan. From the Presbytery of New Brunswick goes the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Erdman, of Princeton Seminary, a conservative but a "pacifist" who has an excellent chance of becoming Moderator.

Dr. Matthews to Attend
The Presbytery of Seattle will send the Rev. Dr. Mark Matthews, the "Tall Pine of the Sierras," whose church has 9000 communicants and is the largest in all Presbyterianism. He is a staunch adherent of Dr. Macartney. Pittsburgh sends the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, another leader of conservatism. Chicago has in its delegation the Rev. Dr. John Timothy

Stone, who might be classed as a near liberal.

William Jennings Bryan goes to the General Assembly from the Presbytery of southeast Florida. Mr. Bryan's foremost opponent among the elders will be Dr. John Willis Baer, of Pasadena, Calif.

There will be about 950 commissioners, some 40 distinguished Presbyterian missionaries, and, counting secretaries and special representatives of various organizations, about 1200 men in all.

The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, president of Princeton Seminary, goes from Baltimore Synod, which also sends Dr. J. M. T. Finney, of Johns Hopkins. The Pacific coast sends Dr. Lapsley A. McAfee of Berkeley, who is spoken of for moderator, and the Rev. W. H. Oxtoby of San Anselmo. The Rev. Asa J. Ferry and the Rev. Andrew C. Zenos of Chicago Presbytery are men who will be heard from in the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance, of Detroit, who has been re-elected president of the National Missions Board, is the outstanding commissioner of the Michigan Synod. St. Paul sends Rev. Dr. Henry Swearingen, former Moderator of the General Assembly, and St. Louis will be represented by the Rev. Dr. Baxter P. Fullerton, a veteran of the home board.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, general secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, who refused to run against Dr. Macartney for Moderator, is one of the leading men of Presbyterianism who will be at Grand Rapids. Nolan R. Best, editor of the Continent, a liberal magazine, goes from the Presbytery of Newark, and the Rev. J. Graham Machen of Princeton, who favors Dr. Macartney, goes from New Brunswick.

Boston sends the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson and Alfred Bishop, an elder. The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, former Moderator, and one of Brooklyn's famous pastors, is a commissioner. Rochester, N. Y., sends a newspaper man, the Rev. John Hutchinson, religious editor of the Times-Union.

The Presbytery of Carlisle, Pa., sends the Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, president of Wilson College, and has asked the Assembly to make him Moderator. The Presbytery of Chester sends Charles L. Huston of Coatesville, head of the Lukens Steel Works, and one of the best known leaders in evangelistic enterprises in the Presbyterian Church. Princeton Seminary contributes one of the leading American scholars on Old Testament literature, Prof. Robert Dick Wilson.

The Rev. S. Hall Young comes from the Presbytery of Yukon, and the Dakota Indian Presbytery sends Conrad Warbonnet, an elder. There will be about a dozen representatives of the original Americans at Grand Rapids, including Hard Arrow Wood, from Arizona. In addition there will be 40 to 50 Negro commissioners.

MANITOBA BONDS REFUNDED

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Returning from a trip to the financial centers in eastern United States and Canada, F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, announced that he had arranged for the refunding of a provincial bond issue of \$2,500,000, maturing on June 15. The term for which the new bonds will be issued is likely to be 1925. The treasurer also took up with the financial houses the matter of renewing provincial bonds to the amount of \$17,000,000, which will mature in 1925. Arrangements of a preliminary nature only were made at this time, however.

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FRANCE DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS OVER LAUSANNE RATIFICATION

Treaty Signed by French Called by Comte de Castellane
'One of the Gravest Diplomatic Acts of Modern History'

PARIS, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—Never has there been such a revival of sentiment as has overtaken France between the signing of the Lausanne Treaty and its ratification.

The ratification of a document which was made possible largely because of the pro-Turkish feeling in France still hangs fire, but it has been reported itself by the Comte Stanislas de Castellane and will be considered at an early date by the new French Parliament. Nobody is bold enough to declare that the treaty should now be thrown down. That would be a breach of national honor. But France is divided into two camps. There are those who would ratify the Lausanne Treaty without imposing any conditions, in the hope that Turkey would then become more amenable in supplementary negotiations. And there are those who would first settle outstanding disputes before France deprives itself of the diplomatic weapon which it possesses as long as the treaty is unconfirmed.

The problem, therefore, is whether France should in the first place elaborate new accords concerning the status of French nationals and French schools or should trust to the Turks to obtain equitable conditions afterward. There is also to be settled the delimitation of frontiers north of Syria and the mode of payment of the debt. It is urged in some quarters that contracts regarding concessions should also be concluded without delay.

The Question of Ratification
But these two schools of thought are, after all, conscious that it does not depend upon them, but rather upon the Turks, whether matters which were left in suspense shall be adjusted now or hereafter. On the whole, it would seem that those who advocate a speedy ratification will prevail and that France will then try, after the appointment of an ambassador, to repair the injury done to its interests by the destruction of a regime of capitulations which had worked fairly well and had allowed France to obtain the influence which it desires in the Near East. It should never be forgotten that only indirectly is France concerned about the material losses.

France has come to regard itself as possessing a Muhammadan Empire, and as being in some respects a Muhammadan power. France is particularly proud of Morocco, for example, and its pride is involved in the future of Syria. Nothing could be more harmful than the utter contumely with which France is treated in Constantinople and in Asia Minor. France had expected gratitude for its opposition to any coercive measures against the men of Angora. France had counted on increasing its prestige and its influence in the Near East by opposing the Greek expedition, by upholding Turkey at a time when England was

cutties for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of interests. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that supplementary accords will open an era of conciliation and understanding, and that France and Turkey will resume their relations of traditional friendship based on reciprocity of services. But he is nevertheless doubtful. Everybody recognizes that Turkey is being swept by a wave of xenophobia, distrust and hatred of foreigners. The newspapers are full of references to the abusive tone of the Turkish press, and, although other countries are badly treated, it is France which is specially singled out. The French schools are held to be responsible for most of the evils which Turkey has suffered. The loss of Syria, the financial difficulties, the administrative disorganization, the decadence of religion, the criminality, in short, all the errors, miseries, and misfortunes of the Turks, are attributed to French schools.

If on the Syrian frontier the incidents which have taken place have been exaggerated, it is by Turkey that they have been magnified, and a hostile spirit is thus denoted. Some of the more indulgent newspapers state that Turkey is suffering from "growing pains." It has effected internal reforms. It has had its bloodless revolution. It has had its military successes, and it has had its diplomatic triumphs. It is astonishing that it should now imagine that it can suffice unto itself and repudiate all solidarity, even Muslim solidarity. The new Turkey is in its youth and will sooner or later settle down. But this tolerant view is received with skepticism.

In short, although the Lausanne Treaty will doubtless be ratified within the next month or so, France looks upon the whole business with regret and misgiving, and would like to undo the harm that has been done.

Mustapha Kemal Much Overrated
The reason, however, of this successful defiance and of this humiliation of the Western powers by a handful of men without culture, without arms, without political genius, without even remarkable leadership—for Mustapha Kemal has been greatly overrated and is by no means master of his followers—is very simple. It is that the Allies were at sixes and sevens and indeed engaged rather in the process of tripping each other up than in presenting a united front. There was at one moment some positive pleasure felt in France at the difficulties in which England was placed. France had for preoccupation the German problem, and was partly indifferent and partly sympathetic toward any country which could raise dif-

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James Brown, Miner, Is "His Grace" for Royal Ceremony in Scotland

Collage in Ayrshire Exchanged for Holyrood Palace as
Office of Lord High Commissioner Is Assumed

By Special Cable

EDINBURGH, May 19.—Today James Brown, Lord High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland, exchanges his miner's cottage at Annbank, Ayrshire, for Holyrood Palace, one-time King's residence. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh will hand over the keys to King George's representative, but the great day is tomorrow, when the Commissioner and his suite drive in state through the town to the Assembly Hall, and receive a salute of guns from Edinburgh Castle.

From the throne gallery in the Grey Hall, Mr. Brown will read the King's message and address the Assembly. Mrs. Brown, attended by her old friends, Annie and Mary Haining of Annbank, as maids of honor, will also be assisted in her duties by the Duchess of Atholl and the Marchioness of Ailsa.

An innovation in the ceremonies at the week-end will be a reception to representatives of the trades-unions, thus, for the first time, associated with the royal palace. The British Broadcasting Company intends to broadcast the Commissioner's speech.

AYR, Scotland, May 19 (AP).—The customary Sabbath calm of the little mining village of Annbank, near here, was disturbed yesterday in an unprecedented manner. The main street was thronged with local inhabitants

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and visitors on the occasion of the solemn farewell to "Jamie" Brown on the eve of his departure with his wife and son to assume his temporary office as Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, where he is to represent the King.

The miner and his wife, still unperturbed by the honors thrust upon them, received the greetings of their friends and visitors with untroubled ease and attended the usual services at the little church, where they joined in the worship as they have done for the last 40 years.

But perhaps the most noteworthy incident of the day was the fact that "Jamie" for the first time in 35 years failed to conduct his Sunday school class, owing to the general disturbance of his Sabbath routine.

In the afternoon Mrs. Brown entertained a number of friends at a tea at which some of her own make were served. Today, she becomes "Her Grace" to be waited upon by numerous servants, and her husband don court dress and sword.

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TELEPHONE INQUIRY ON RATES RESUMED

Mr. Sullivan, Corporation Counsel, Outlines Need for State Appropriation of \$50,000

Before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities the protest against the proposed increase in rates for the use of private switchboards and long-distance telephone calls asked for by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was continued today in the hearing room of the department in the State House. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston and representative of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, the original remonstrant, resumed his cross-examination of Richard Sullivan, cost engineer for the telephone company.

Attorney Sullivan spent the greater part of the morning session examining Mr. Sullivan, the cost accountant for the telephone company, as to the charges involved in installing private branch exchanges as well as the different grades of the switchboards. Mr. Sullivan said that the current prices the New England phone company had to pay to the Western Electric Company as well as the cost of the labor of installation were taken into account in figuring what the exchange boards cost the company when placed with a customer.

Attorney Sullivan sought to make it a point that in reckoning the book value of property owned by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company the ordinary type of switchboard such as the cost expert was discussing, which had been installed, were placed at a figure some \$200,000 greater than the company's cost appraiser had figured. He sought to draw from this the conclusion that these excessive figures entered into the final rate fixed by the company as a rental price for the switchboards.

While this present hearing is continued, Mr. Curley and his corporation counsel, Mr. Sullivan, are awaiting consideration by the joint legislative committee on Rules of the resolution prepared by the Mayor, which appropriates the sum of \$50,000 to be expended by the Department of Public Utilities in an investigation into the rates, charges, service and general operation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, together with an inquiry into its contractual relations with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company which furnishes the New England concern with practically all of its operating equipment. Mr. Sullivan, the corporation counsel, states:

If this appropriation is voted by the Legislature, the Department of Public Utilities will carry on a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the entire operation, financial and otherwise, of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and for this purpose it will be necessary to have its own corps of accounting experts and electrical engineers.

No Thorough Inquiry Held
Not since the New England telephone company was organized and began operations in Massachusetts has it been subject to an exhaustive inquiry into its operations and contractual relations with the Western Electric Company, the New England's expert cost engineer, admitted that he had made up the schedule of rates without advice from the experts of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, although it was testified that a valuable part of the service the parent company rendered the New England company for the 4 1/2 per cent of the gross profits it receives from the latter concern was the furnishing of an accounting system.

Among other things, a thorough inquiry would reveal the manner in which the company has arrived at its various rates and charges and all of the elements it has taken into account in making the schedules. Mayor Curley cannot see why it is necessary for an independent body while the company has an admittedly large surplus and while it can pay the American company a fixed rate on gross profits.

This bill, or resolve, the Mayor has proposed and which is now before legislative rules, proposes to give to public utilities the money to meet the needs of the telephone company, and the machinery it needs for proper inquiry into the business of the telephone company which is a servant of the people and a practical necessity.

Body of Experts Needed
What is really necessary in this State is to appropriate the sum the Mayor proposes in his present resolve and then in the future give the department money enough to employ an adequate force of experts in public service with which to pursue automatically and of its own volition inquiries into the services rendered and rates charged by various public service corporations. Our laws are sufficient in this State to permit this activity on the part of the Department of Public Utilities.

It should be a board of inquiry and automatic adjustment always working in behalf of the best interests of people and public service corporations. If it believes that the rates are too high, the department should initiate its own inquiry, without awaiting a public petition, make its examination, and, if satisfied that the rates are being exacted for the services rendered, to direct their being lowered.

On the contrary, if an inquiry should show that the prices received are not adequate for the quality of the service rendered, the commission should say so and permit an increased tariff in the branch of service studied. The present resolve is but a step toward that end. Our present Department of Public Utilities has hardly ever initiated an inquiry awaiting, as a rule, petition from the people.

But the commissioners have admitted at recent hearings that they are handicapped in that they do not receive money enough to hire and retain in their employ a force of experts of the size necessary to carry on independent and adequate inquiries into various public service corporations and the work they do for the public.

Scenes Connected With the Early Life of John Brown, Abolitionist



House in West Torrington, Conn., in Which John Brown Was Born and Which Was Destroyed by Fire Years Ago. Inset: Birthplace of John Brown as It Appears Today, the Rock-Filled Cellar in the Foreground Marking the Place Where the Home Once Stood.

14 AWARDS MADE AT RADCLIFFE

Winners of Scholarships at College and Abroad Named

The award of 14 fellowships and scholarships for graduate work at Radcliffe and abroad is announced by Miss Bernice V. Brown, dean of Radcliffe College. Elizabeth Hincks, Ph.D., Radcliffe '24, received a Whitney traveling fellowship to study in Switzerland, Austria, Germany, and England. Another Whitney fellowship goes to Elizabeth Cooper, A. B., Radcliffe '13, A. M. Bryn Mawr '23, to study mathematics at Cambridge University.

Of the two awards made to students who are candidates for an A. B. degree in 1924, one scholarship is won by Elizabeth Waterman, of Boston, Barnard '24, to study economics at Radcliffe. The other undergraduate is Herman Spencer, University of Minnesota '24, who is to study English.

The remaining fellowship awards are to Frances Lichenor, A. B., Wells College '21, in romance philology; Jean Birdsall, Radcliffe, A. B., '16, A. M., '20, in medieval French history; Catherine Pierce, Radcliffe, A. M., '15, in fine arts; Helen Brennan, A. B., Radcliffe, '20, A. M., Bryn Mawr, '21, in international law; and Ethyn Williams, A. M., Radcliffe, '23, in English history.

The other scholarships are awarded to Margaret Peoples, A. M., Smith, '22, in romance languages; Edith Davison, A. B., Acadia University, '23, in biology; Flora Davidson, A. B., Smith, '22, in philosophy; Mabel Rentfro, A. B., University of Idaho, '23, in classical philology; and Muriel Roscoe, A. B., Acadia University, '18, in botany.

A number of awards of fellowships recently have been made from outside the college to women now working at Radcliffe.

Marian Irwin, Ph.D., Radcliffe '19, has received a research fellowship in biological sciences from the national research council.

Cecilia Payne, University of Cambridge '23, now studying astronomy at Radcliffe, has received the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellowship awarded each year to an English student by the American Association of University Women.

One of the Belgian fellowships of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been given to Margaret James, A. B., Radcliffe '23, for the study of international law.

The American Scandinavian Poutanen Fellowship for study in Scandinavia has been awarded to Elizabeth Scott, a candidate for the master's degree at Radcliffe this year. Helen Parker, a senior at Radcliffe, has received a Franco-American Exchange Fellowship.

COMMERCE CHAMBER MEETING ANNOUNCED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 19 (Special).—The Connecticut Chamber of Commerce will open a two-day convention here Wednesday. The program for the opening day will include a business meeting with the appointment of convention committees and the reading of committee reports. Thursday morning the business meeting will be continued with the election of directors and the presentation of resolutions.

Specialized group meetings will be held in the afternoon, followed by an informal supper at night at which George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, will speak. Other convention speakers include Richard T. Higgins of Hartford, chairman of the Connecticut public utilities commission, and Robert S. Binkerd, vice-president of the committee on public relations of eastern railroads.

PROFESSOR PHELAN RESIGNS FROM M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Announcement of the resignation of Prof. John Phelan, director of short courses and head of the department of rural sociology at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was made public today. Prof. Phelan will go to the Michigan Agricultural College in September as assistant to Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield and as head of the department of rural education.

Professor Phelan came to Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1915 and has been very successful, attracting to his courses a comparatively large number of students. He was appointed director of short courses in 1918 and in this work it is said that he has rendered his outstanding service. He is a native of Homer, Mich., and a graduate of the Western State Normal School of Kalamazoo and the University of Michigan.

TRADE EXPANSION TO BE DISCUSSED

Meetings Arranged on Exports at Montpelier, Vt., New Britain, and Waterbury, Conn.

Conferences on expansion of foreign trade, as it affects New England, will be held in three industrial sections of "the northeast corner of the United States," during the next two weeks, giving greater stimulus to the objects and achievements of the National Foreign Trade Conventions that is to be held in Boston following these other meetings. The first will be in Montpelier, Vt., the second in New Britain, Conn., and the third in Waterbury, Conn.

The Montpelier gathering will be in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Vermont, May 26. Conferences will be held in the morning and afternoon of that day, at which Lynn W. Meekins, New England, district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will speak on the benefits of greater foreign trade and how Government officials and data can be of service to American manufacturers and exporters.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind in New Britain. It is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burrill Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade.

"Helping You to Sell Abroad" is the topic of an address at this meeting to be given by Mr. Meekins, who goes direct to New Britain from Montpelier. The production on a large scale of hardware, cutlery, tools, locks, jewelry, specialties, electrical goods, knit goods, etc., at New Britain, is said to offer unusual opportunity for that section to build up a substantial business with European countries, above its present trade.

Government Trade Experts

Waterbury is to benefit by individual conferences with, and addresses by, two trade experts from Washington, who will stop there June 3, en route to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, opening June 4. The occasion is the Industrial and Mercantile Exposition to be held in Waterbury the week of June 2 to 7, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Waterbury.

The two trade experts of the Department of Commerce, who will come to Boston June 4, to participate in the big convention here, have not been publicly named yet by Government officials. Together with Mr. Meekins, they will make every effort to give the delegates from all over the country who attend the convention first-hand information of the value of federal assistance in expanding foreign trade.

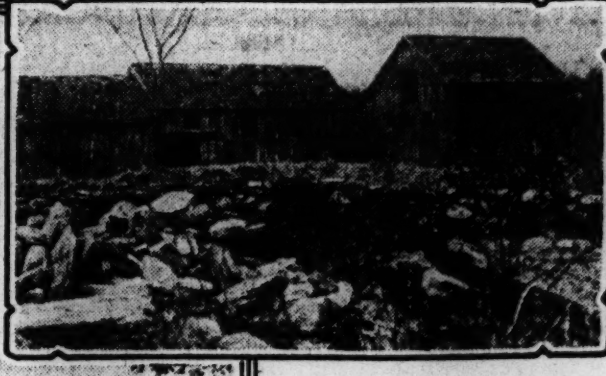
FIRE CHIEFS TO MEET IN BOSTON JUNE 24-26

An exhibition of five apparatus in the main hall of the Mechanics Building will be a feature at the second annual convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs to be held in Boston June 24, 25 and 26, according to an announcement by John W. O'Hearn, chief of the Watertown Fire Department, and secretary of the association.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Lenox, and prominent on the program of the business sessions to be held in Revere Hall, are discussions on "Fire Prevention," and a showing of the motion picture, "The Fire Department in Action." Theodore A. Glynn, Boston Fire Commissioner, and John O. Taber, chief of the department, will appoint a ladies' committee with a few days to aid them in arranging for the reception of the visiting chiefs.

BOY SCOUTS TO PLANT TREES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Members of the Hampden County Council of Boy Scouts will gather tomorrow afternoon on their camp site on Mount Pleasant to plant 5000 trees on the property, lately given to them by John C. Robinson of this city. State forestry officials and the Exchange Club are backing the scouts in their enterprise.



JUDGE MALTBIE'S DRY STAND PRAISED

New York Official Says His Action Makes Him Inspiration for Whole Community

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19 (Special).—Referring to Judge William Maltbie of the Superior Court of Connecticut as "a man whose courage and judicial poise eminently fit him to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States," Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction, New York City, and president of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union, in an address to delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Union yesterday afternoon added that "when a judge upon the bench courageously condemns and assails desecration of law in high places, he becomes the inspiration for good government of the whole community."

It is very easy for a man in public office to deal with offenders of the law who are among the poor and the destitute classes of society, whose personal influence has little weight with the world, but where a public servant, sensible of his oath of office and keenly conscious of his great moral obligation, performs his duty regardless of race, creed, or color, such a man becomes the highest exponent of good government.

There sits upon the Superior Court bench of the State of Connecticut, at Hartford, a judge whose fearless and militant action has aroused the confidence and admiration of the country. I refer to a man whose courage and judicial poise eminently fit him to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Maltbie is such a man.

In referring to prohibition, Commissioner Wallis declared that notwithstanding the large increase of cases of intoxication before the magistrates' courts of New York City, as shown by their yearly report, the fact remains that the prison population of the various institutions of the department of correction has been much less since the Volstead Act became effective in 1918 than it was in the same number of years prior to the act.

"That is to say," he added, "the average daily census of our penal and punitive institutions since 1918 have been more than 1000 less than for the same period prior to the Eighteenth Amendment. The decrease in prison population is probably due to the fact that the multitude that had free access to liquor in the past cannot now obtain it so easily."

Essex County Ornithologists Note 91 Different Bird Species

Annual Canoe Trip Down Ipswich River to Its Mouth Taken by Member of Society

SALEM, Mass., May 19 (Special).—A group of 30 members of the Essex County Ornithological Club made the club's eighteenth annual bird-observing trip down the Ipswich River, Saturday afternoon and Sunday and recorded a total of 91 species for the two days. Conspicuous among the records was that of a house wren, the first time this particular species has been recorded on these trips and also a rusty blackbird, an unusually late date for this species, the second record of this bird on these May river trips.

The main party started from Howe's Station about 2:30 p. m., Saturday, although a smaller group negotiated the upper reaches of the river during the morning as far as the Middleton paper mills. Saturday night was spent on Pine Island in the Wenham swamp, in tents and, as usual, the camp-fire in the evening was a notable and enjoyable feature.

Early Sunday morning the party started checking up the warblers which usually abound on this particular island during migration, but they were not in their usual numbers, few of the rare ones being recorded.

Canoes were again taken and the trip resumed to the town of Ipswich where those craft were left and the party went by launch to Ipswich Neck from which point they walked back to town along shore checking up the shore birds of which there were but few species. The first day showed 77 species checked, nine more added the second day up to lunch time making 86 to which five more were added on the shore trip. Sunday, making a total of 91 for the two days.

During the 18 years that the club members have been making these bird-observing and checking trips, a grand total of 153 different species has been recorded, the house wren, seen near the camp of George B. Felt practically at the start of the trip, adding one new species recorded to the list.

The birds recorded on the trip Saturday and Sunday were as follows: Herring gull, black duck, wood duck, bittern, green heron, black-crowned night heron, least sandpiper, semi-palmated sandpiper, greater yellow-legs, solitary sandpiper, spotted sandpiper, black-bellied plover, semipalmated plover, ruffed grouse, mourning dove, marsh hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, osprey.

Heap of Field Stones and Debris Mark Birthplace of John Brown

Next Year Marks 125th Anniversary of Birth of Raider on Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry

WATERBURY, Conn., May 15 (Special).—Next year will mark the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of John Brown of Ossawatimie, the abolitionist whose raid on the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, 65 years ago this October 16, was the most important episode leading to the precipitation of the Civil War which resulted in the liberation of the Negro slaves, whom he labored throughout his life to free and in whose cause he was executed on Dec. 2, 1859. On the eve of the anniversary the people of Connecticut, in which state he was born on May 9, 1800, are aware that there is no monument to his memory but a heap of field stones and debris on the site of his birthplace in the town of Torrington.

John Brown was born in West Torrington, Conn., a small village but little removed from Torrington. Until five years ago the wooden frame structure in which he first saw the light of day was still standing. At this time it was burned to the ground, and since then the Brown farm has been untenanted, and no move has been made to place the historic spot in order to erect any memorial which would stigmatize the curious person that the site is of historic significance. The Brown farm is in the possession of the John Brown Association, a group which numbered about a dozen members when it was founded in 1900. There have been no meetings of the association for four years, and there is indication that there are any plans for the proper care of the John Brown farm.

The historic farm lies in a very wild valley about a mile from the main automobile road and can be reached only by a rude cart path clogged with mud in the spring and with herbage and shrubbery during the autumn. There is no habitation near and from a distance the only sign of the place having once been inhabited by men is the presence of three black and decrepit barns, which by their sturdy beams and wide-cut boards denote their ancient construction.

Where the John Brown house once stood nothing but the sunken stone foundations remain. Shrubs and weeds have grown up in the cellar hole and there is no mark of any kind to tell the visitor that this place was once the home of John Brown and his religious and abolitionist father. The stone wall which abutted the terrace which forms the front yard, and in which John Brown no doubt played as a child, is fast falling to pieces despite the fact that it was carefully and substantially built of large field stones.

Further signs of the neglect into

which John Brown's memory has fallen in his native home are to be noted in Torrington. In the museum which is housed in the Torrington Public Library is a collection of John Brown relics in which are included some of his correspondence and relics from his birthplace. There is also a large oil portrait of John Brown wearing a beard, and a bronze bust showing him clean shaven. But the sculptor who carved the bust was unknown as the library and the only information available as to the painter of the portrait was the fact that he "was a Winsted man."

The Brown family lived for a considerable time in the vicinity of Winsted, and for several years before settling in Torrington, John Brown's parents made their home in Norfolk. Throughout his life, John Brown maintained a frequent correspondence with relatives and friends living in Canton, New Hartford, Winsted and vicinity. At the museum of the Winsted Historical Society is a letter written by John Brown to his cousin, the Rev. Luther Humphrey.

CANADIAN IMPORTERS BENEFIT BY RULING

Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announces a change in Canadian customs regulations of great benefit to Canadian merchants who import merchandise from the United States. The "dumping law" forbids importation of American goods at prices below a fair market value in this country and duty is assessed according to a fair market value. The new regulation grants Canadian importers a 5 per cent discount in duty to be paid from the fair market value, despite the dumping law, provided the seller in the United States has granted the merchant or importer a discount below regular price for prompt cash payment or other consideration. The only goes up to 5 per cent of the total value, however, even if the discount allowed by the seller is greater than 5 per cent.

TOWN TO VOTE ON BUYING LINE

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 19 (Special).—Special town meetings have been called for next Saturday in this town and the town of Montague to vote on the proposal to purchase the electric line from the town of Tisbury Falls and operate it under the transportation act. The question is on ratifying an agreement reached by the selectmen of the two towns with D. P. Abernethy, receiver for the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company, for purchase of the line for \$25,000, which is said to be \$4000 less than its appraised value.

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WORLD TRANSPORT EXPERTS TO MEET

Motor Delegates From 41 Nations to Convene in Detroit May 21 to Study New Trade Uses

DETROIT, May 19 (Special).—Adaptation of the automotive vehicle to man's varied and increasing needs all over the world will be discussed by delegates from 41 countries at the First World Motor Transport Congress to be held here under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, May 21 to 24. About 100 automobile and truck dealers from both hemispheres are expected to attend.

The congress will consist of address and discussion sessions; special exhibits and tours; and luncheons in honor of delegates from various distant points. The chamber has arranged the first Automotive Service Convention and the Automotive Maintenance and Equipment Show for dates overlapping those of the congress. Convention and show will occupy mornings and afternoons respectively, May 19 to 21 inclusive.

The purpose of the congress, as stated by John N. Willis of Toledo, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the chamber, is to promote the exchange of ideas whereby usefulness of automotive vehicles may be extended. Mr. Willis said:

The congress marks a new era in trade. America can learn from abroad, and can at the same time help other countries. Trade cannot be one-sided. The automobile industry has always welcomed mutual enlightenment. We hope that this congress, the first of its kind, will lay foundations of lasting friendly relations throughout the industry.

One of the special features of the congress will be an "automotive vocational tour"—an inspection trip, on which visiting delegates will see the commercial uses of automobiles and trucks in Detroit. The truck fleets of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit Creamery Company, United Fuel & Supply Company, Detroit Edison Company and others, will be viewed, and their economic value pointed out by company officials.

Visitors will see the United States Government's fleet of mail trucks on their complicated schedule of collection and delivery; the privately operated jitney busses which carry thousands of persons to and from the city work daily; and the vehicles of passenger and freight automobile lines radiating from Detroit.

Visits to several automobile plants will demonstrate the lengths to which motor vehicles' usefulness has been carried. Delegates will see truck-drawn trailers, 60 feet long, plying between automobile body plants and automobile factories laden with motor car bodies; tractors, converted by means of rubber "balloon" tires into important intra-factory hauling units; huge asphalt-concrete tank trucks bringing the city's milk supply in from the country.

Miniatures, models, photographs, diagrams and charts, with reference to the economic utility of the motor vehicle in the various industries, will demonstrate the automobile's service to business and professional men for uses still undeveloped in many parts of the world. To this exhibit the delegates themselves will contribute, showing specialized developments abroad.

Recognizing the improved highway as essential to any extended use of the motor vehicle, the program committee arranged for a tour of 60 miles of Wayne County concrete road, under guidance of Edward N. Hines, chairman of the Wayne County Road Commission. Mr. Hines, who has served on that body since its founding 20 years ago and who is credited with building the most comprehensive system of improved county roads in the United States, will explain the improvement program and the "super-

highway" project which calls for 204-foot highways from Detroit to the county line in all directions.

LODGE COURT PLAN TARGET FOR CRITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

last method would be the most unfair and reprehensible of all.

Permit us to say that all these methods to prepare explanation and excuse for what the intelligent and observing public has just witnessed, out of the long-determined purpose of a majority of your committee to defeat this Administration proposal, have been carefully considered and decided by the adoption of our adhesion to the International Court.

We retain our confidence in the President and rely upon him to insist that the proposal as made by his predecessor to the Senate and resubmitted by him have a fair hearing and vote in the Senate in time to make it effective if that be the will of two-thirds of the Senate.

We prefer to believe that, heeding the unmistakable voice of a great majority of the American people and the mandate of the party to the carry-over of whose wishes you have been entrusted, you will give that opportunity. That is the one fair way to defeat it if you are able. To withhold it would be a manifest betrayal of the people and of the Administration whose head is the undoubted choice of your party as its candidate for the next presidential term.

There can be no doubt as to the sentiment and will of the American people. That is adhesion to the court. There has been made plain by a wonderful unanimity of expression and appeal by great representative bodies with which you are not unfamiliar.

An attempt has been made to limit the importance of these appeals by the flippant remark that they come from "holdover peace societies." But it can hardly be said that a straight face that the following are holdover peace societies: The Federal Council of Churches (representing 15,000,000 members), the National Council of Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Jewish and other denominations; the American Federation of Labor; the United States Chamber of Commerce; the American Bar Association; the National League of Women Voters; the American Association of University Women; United Society of Christian Workers; the General Federation of Women's Clubs; American Federation of Teachers; National Board of Young Women's Christian Association; legislative department of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association; National Association of Credit Men and many more that could be mentioned.

The demand of the people is for action now. To drag it along until too near the time for the Senate to adjourn to permit bringing it to a vote will not meet their demand. They want it decided by this Senate, and will know whom to hold responsible if it fails. There can be no valid reason for longer delay. Shall we not have it?

INDUSTRIES TO PLAN POWER DEVELOPMENT

Two committees are to be appointed by the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts to follow up its recent report on power development, so that the suggestions it gave for increased power for the industries may be realized.

One will be a standing committee of the association which is to keep in touch with all the possibilities for new power, through importation from Canada and through interior development in New England. The second committee will be a rate committee. It is foreseen that eventually there will be new sources of power, new plants and new agencies of distribution, and it will become necessary to establish equitable rates. The committee, therefore, will be composed of rate experts capable of advising in the matter of fixing rates on new power for the industries.

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EMIGRANTS' STATUS DISCUSSED IN ROME

Difference in View Develops Between Nations of Adoption and Countries of Origin

By Special Cable

ROME, May 19.—The real work of the International Conference on Emigration begins today. Many of the reports submitted by the various delegations on the several subjects forming the object of discussion have not yet been distributed among the delegates. So far the work of the conference has been limited to the approval of the proposal submitted by Signor Demicheli, head of the Italian delegation, that the conference should be divided into four committees, each entrusted to study a particular question.

The conference elected unanimously Signor Demicheli as its president, while Benito Mussolini becomes the honorary president. There are eight vice-presidents chosen among the immigration and emigration countries in equal proportion. All four sections held preliminary sittings on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

The first section, presided over by Demicheli, an official of the Belgian Foreign Office, will deal with the question of the transportation of emigrants from the point of view of hygiene; the second section, under the presidency of Richard von Kehlmann, the German ex-minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the negotiators of the Russo-German peace treaty signed at Brest Litovsk, will examine all questions directed to the assistance of emigrants; the third section, presided over by Dr. James Darcy, head of the Brazilian delegation, will confine itself to the problems of colonization undertakings, and the development of co-operation; while the fourth section, under the chairmanship of the Cuban delegate, Aristis Aguerro, will deal with treaties on emigration. Each of these four sections has in turn been redvised into subcommittees, in order to proceed carefully to study the important problems allotted to them by the conference.

In the first section debate was opened on the proposal of the Italian delegation, dealing with the sanitary protection of emigrants. Several delegates partook in the debate which ended by the adoption of a resolution embodying the views of the delegates on the matter.

Both the second and third sections examined the proposal, also submitted by the Italian delegation, dealing with lodgings for emigrants, and also on the exchange of information concerning the conditions in the labor markets.

No Agreement Reached

Finally, in the last section, a very interesting debate was initiated on the status of emigrants, and as no agreement could be reached, the sitting was postponed to Monday.

The conference having solely a technical and not a political character and not having the power to sign conventions or agreements of any kind, much of that interest which usually accompanies an international conference is not to be found in the Rome party. However, its importance is indeed very great, as representatives from all the important countries of the world are convened at Rome, to carry to their respective governments whatever international

conventions and administrative agreements should later be concluded.

Nevertheless, it has not been possible to put aside political considerations altogether, and the report, which seems true, that the representative of immigration countries—the United States, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, and the Argentine—passing through Paris on their way to Rome, had private conversations with French officials on the attitude to assume at the Rome conference, has caused considerable attention here.

France Wants Support

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor rather than France is anxious to secure the support of the other immigration states for her standpoint in regard to state sovereignty over the emigrants and the control upon which the emigrants may secure land, and in general toward a policy aiming at forcing emigrants to assume, in a short time, French citizenship. The Monitor representative is unable to state whether the French viewpoint is shared by the other immigration states, but it will be difficult for the immigration and emigration countries to agree on this point.

The Monitor representative had an interview with the head of the American delegation, Edward Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who said that while almost all the delegations submitted proposals on various matters before the conference, no proposals were coming from the American delegation. He said:

We are following the debates with the greatest interest, and Italy is much to be praised for organizing so successfully this conference. Representatives of the whole world have come to express their views on emigration questions, and we will be able to get a sort of bird's-eye view of what the world thinks of these problems. There is an opportunity for America to make its view on emigration clearly known, and certainly there is no other country than the United States which, owing to its long experience, has a better knowledge of all the questions connected with emigration.

CHICAGO POLITICIANS START DAWES BOOM

CHICAGO, May 19.—The first public booming of Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget and chairman of the committee of experts of the reparations commission, for the Republican nomination for vice-president, began today.

The cards bear the slogan "America first," with biographies of both and are designed for framing.

Gen. Dawes, who has expressed scant sympathy with the idea of making him President Coolidge's running mate when the proposition was first made to him.

MUSIC CONSERVATORY PLANS BIG EXPANSION

CINCINNATI, O., May 13 (Special Correspondence).—A school extension program providing for five new buildings costing about \$1,000,000 has been announced by officials of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Plans for the construction of the first of the new units have already been completed and filed. The conservatory is tentatively planning a new concert hall which will have a seating capacity of 1,500 persons and will be equipped with a full operatic stage.

POSTAL CLERK HEAD TELLS MEN'S NEEDS

C. P. Franciscus Asserts Justice of Workers' Requests for Higher Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Although Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, has not yet had the opportunity to make the motion in the Senate that consideration be given to the Postal Employees' Pay Bill, proponents of the measure believe that it probably "now will receive attention and be passed before it is taken up in the House. These sponsors of the legislation are on "tip-toe," momentarily expecting the House Rules Committee to bring out the rule on it, and it is their hope that debate will be limited to such an extent that it will prevent the adding of amendments, such as a provision for raising the revenue necessary to pay the increase, which might impair early action on the measure or add the possibility of a veto.

To prevent the delay to be caused by throwing the bill into conference, passage by the House first would be preferable, as this would open the way for the substitution of the more liberal House measure for the one reported by the Senate Post Office Committee.

Appeal for Employees

Every effort for early passage of the postal pay legislation is being made by C. P. Franciscus, president of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. In speaking of the justice of the cause for which his organization is working, Mr. Franciscus declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

Everybody is more or less familiar with the postal service, and with some of the duties of the employees of that service. In fact, the public comes in closer contact with that branch of the Government than with any other.

Few, however, have a real intimate knowledge of the man behind the gun, we might say, who occupies the position of post office clerk. To him come only those who have business with the postal service, and they have but an idea of what his duties are. The postal clerk is a man who must commit to memory something like 10,000 to 15,000 facts, in order that our mail may be promptly and expeditiously distributed and forwarded from one point to another. He must memorize a volume containing some 1700 different sections and know all the postal laws and regulations.

In other departments of the service a man must have a very intimate knowledge of finance and must be as well equipped to run a bank as any savings or commercial bank employee. He must be competent to meet the public and it is required of him that he know the rates of postage, express and parcel post, and be familiar with the ordinary adjustments of insurance. There are a multiplicity of details that might be called to one's attention beyond those that I have mentioned.

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According to general manager of the Conservatory, E. C. Tutill, the increase in the interest and study of music in the United States during the past few years has necessitated expansion.

Live Lobsters Direct to You

From producer to consumer. 5 lbs. 2.25, 10 lbs. 4.25, 25 lbs. 9.50. F. O. B. Check or money order. BROOKS & SPRAGUE, Inc. 150 Northern Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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A Special Offer: The Five Models Pictured Above

A diverse array of Summer Frocks. Two-tone Cotton Eponge with self collar tops; Satin-stripe Chiffon with Georgette; beaded, hand-drawn Cotton Crepe; Etoile Voile with plain Voiles; and Tub Silk. All expressive of newer fashion trends, employed with ingenious effect to become the stout woman. And each one a most extraordinary value, offered as a special inducement to signalize the summer frock opening.

29.75 Other Summer Frocks 11.50 to 325.00

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MONROE HOUSE FUND STARTED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19.—A drive to raise funds for the purchase of the home of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and sponsor of the Monroe Doctrine, has been launched by the Woman's Committee of the President Monroe House. An event entering into the activity was a motion picture lecture at the Shubert Theater on Sunday afternoon and evening, given by Percy White, director of the Howard Carter discovery of King Tut-an-kh-Amen's tomb. Theater and publicity were donated. It is said, for the occasion, and the proceeds from the entertainment are to be added to the fund to acquire the historic landmark at the northwest corner of Lafayette and Prince streets.

Appeal for Employees

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BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

Poet's Village Smithy Doomed in Britain

Building Said to Have Inspired Longfellow Is to Be Destroyed

LONDON, May 19.—The village smithy which is reputed to have inspired Longfellow's familiar verses is doomed to disappear. It stands in St. Mary Cray, a Kentish village, and became known to the American poet when he visited the postess, Eliza Cook.

The appearance of the smithy at present hardly meets the description in the poem. The "spreading chestnut tree" vanished long ago, being felled because it darkened the neighboring houses, and the building now is to go for an equally utilitarian reason; its site is wanted in furtherance of a street-widening plan.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES NEW ZEALAND BOUND FOR CANADA

By Special Cable

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 19.—The British service squadron sailed on Saturday for Canada, via Fiji, Samoa and Honolulu. The visit to New Zealand has been a great success, and the public has taken the keenest interest in the ships and the men. The ships were visited by great crowds and have proved a valuable education on imperial defense.

At a farewell interview Admiral Field said he noticed hardly any difference between the people of Great Britain and New Zealand. The cruise has been a great education to the men of the squadron, of whom many had never seen any of the dominions. The cruise has broadened their outlook; instead of reading about the dominions, they have actually seen them, and learned the people are in very much the same position as themselves.

The imperial benefit that will result from 5000 men of Britain touring the dominions and spreading their knowledge through the towns and villages of Britain when they have returned will mean a big stimulus to emigration to the dominions.

RAIL VALUATION WORK SAID TO LACK \$800,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission needs \$800,000 more than Congress has allowed it in order to bring its valuation of railroad properties to date, according to Albert H. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa. He visited President Coolidge this morning to discuss with him and Herbert M. Lord, head of the Bureau of the Howard Carter discovery of King Tut-an-kh-Amen's tomb. Theater and publicity were donated. It is said, for the occasion, and the proceeds from the entertainment are to be added to the fund to acquire the historic landmark at the northwest corner of Lafayette and Prince streets.

The sum cannot be computed, however, until the commission has completed valuing the properties through 1923.

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Neatly finished, black enamel. Folds flat. Convenient to carry. Size 5 1/2 x 2 1/2. A handy helper for those who study. Agents Wanted

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Instantly changed from curler to waver. FULL-SIZE 11-in. iron; designed, not in overheat, or scorch the hair. Large easy-gripped handle. 20-watt attachment plug; strong curler spring; grasp hair firmly; operates on direct or alternating current. Fully inspected before delivery. Entire satisfaction guaranteed for one year. If heating element burns out within this time, we will refund money or send you a new iron. No delivery charge. Mail orders filled.

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There are in family and hot water faucets.

Name Address District If you are a tenant, give owner's name and address also.

WORLD TRANSPORT EXPERTS TO MEET

Motor Delegates From 41 Nations to Convene in Detroit May 21 to Study New Trade Uses

DETROIT, May 19 (Special).—Adaptation of the automotive vehicle to man's varied and increasing needs all over the world will be discussed by delegates from 41 countries at the First World Motor Transport Congress to be held here under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, May 21 to 24. About 100 automobile and truck dealers from both hemispheres are expected to attend.

The congress will consist of address and discussion sessions; special exhibits and tours; and luncheons in honor of delegates from various distant points. The chamber has arranged the first Automotive Service Convention and the Automotive Maintenance and Equipment Show for dates overlapping those of the congress. Convention and show will occupy mornings and afternoons respectively, May 19 to 21 inclusive.

The purpose of the congress, as stated by John N. Willis of Toledo, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the chamber, is to promote the exchange of ideas whereby usefulness of automotive vehicles may be extended. Mr. Willis said:

The congress marks a new era in trade. America can learn from abroad, and can at the same time help other countries. Trade cannot be one-sided. The automobile industry has always welcomed mutual enlightenment. We hope that this congress, the first of its kind, will lay foundations of lasting friendly relations throughout the industry.

One of the special features of the congress will be an "automotive vocational tour"—an inspection trip, on which visiting delegates will see the commercial uses of automobiles and trucks in Detroit. The truck fleets of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit Creamery Company, United Fuel & Supply Company, Detroit Edison Company and others, will be viewed, and their economic value pointed out by company officials.

Visitors will see the United States Government's fleet of mail trucks on their complicated schedule of collection and delivery; the privately operated jitney busses which carry thousands of persons to and from the city work daily; and the vehicles of passenger and freight automobile lines radiating from Detroit.

Visits to several automobile plants will demonstrate the lengths to which motor vehicles' usefulness has been carried. Delegates will see truck-drawn trailers, 60 feet long, plying between automobile body plants and automobile factories laden with motor car bodies; tractors, converted by means of rubber "balloon" tires into important intra-factory hauling units; huge asphalt-concrete tank trucks bringing the city's milk supply in from the country.

Miniatures, models, photographs, diagrams and charts, with reference to the economic utility of the motor vehicle in the various industries, will demonstrate the automobile's service to business and professional men for uses still undeveloped in many parts of the world. To this exhibit the delegates themselves will contribute, showing specialized developments abroad.

Recognizing the improved highway as essential to any extended use of the motor vehicle, the program committee arranged for a tour of 60 miles of Wayne County concrete road, under guidance of Edward N. Hines, chairman of the Wayne County Road Commission. Mr. Hines, who has served on that body since its founding 20 years ago and who is credited with building the most comprehensive system of improved county roads in the United States, will explain the improvement program and the "super-

highway" project which calls for 204-foot highways from Detroit to the county line in all directions.

The long-automotive Service Convention, to which congress delegates will be welcomed, efficient service for automotive vehicles of all sorts. Special luncheons will be held in honor of delegates from Asia and Australia, the Near East and Africa, the Americas, and Europe.

It seems apparent that few intelligent and thoughtful persons will be deceived by the adoption of any of these methods. But you will be held responsible for intentional defeat of the measure if it is accomplished in any way.

We retain our confidence in the President and rely upon him to insist that the proposal as made by his predecessor to the Senate and resubmitted by him have a fair hearing and vote in the Senate in time to make it effective if that be the will of two-thirds of the Senate.

We prefer to believe that, heeding the unmistakable voice of a great majority of the American people and the mandate of the party to the carry-over of whose wishes you have been entrusted, you will give that opportunity. That is the

METHODISTS SEEK NEW PEACE MOTION

(Continued from Page 1)

close. We want a statement that we can stand by till the end."

"The minority report and the majority report are great disappointments," said the Rev. William W. King of St. Louis. "They are not strong enough in some particulars. They are very weak in others. It puts a premium on those who would be called slackers in the event of war. Let it be referred to another committee. I have in my hands many telegrams urging that the church be cautious in committing itself to ultra pacifism."

Dr. George Spencer of Boston took the floor: "Not all the bishops of the board or all the committees of thirteen times thirteen can make you avoid the issue. How shall we approach the government if we dare not first expel war from the church itself. Will the church stand with its Lord or when the bugles call and the flags wave will the church desert Jesus Christ," he shouted. Jesus did not intend to extend his kingdom by violence. Don't put this report into the last hurried, heated days of the conference.

"Cut Loose" From War

Glenn Frank, editor of the Century, in speaking to the General Conference last night on the subject "Where is Protestantism going?" broke away from his set speech and spoke of the duty of the church in the present crisis. "Choose between Jesus or the generals," he said. "Courageously cut loose from the whole war business."

I understand that a resolution regarding Methodism's attitude toward war will come before the conference tomorrow. I am not a delegate to the conference and perhaps have no right to inject myself into the discussion. But I should feel guilty of either intellectual blindness or intellectual cowardice if I attempted to discuss the present status of Protestantism, and said nothing on the crucial matter of the church and its relation to war.

I believe that anything less than a clean and courageous cutting loose from the whole war business means that the church cannot, as it did in the last war, make its God the ally of Pershing and Hindenburg, and bring Him back unsullied for worship in peace time.

Ministers of God cannot turn themselves into hysterical press agents of generals in war time and expect men to take them seriously as authentic representatives of Jesus of Nazareth the day after the armistice.

Pre-war Prediction

We forget so easily. During the war our religious and secular press was filled with articles prophesying the vast spiritual uplift the war would bring to our civilization. Where are these fine dreams now? Can any honest observer contend that a single nation on earth has reaped a single spiritual benefit from the war? The few moral disciplines we had built up before the war have been in many cases scrapped without apology. The politics that was to bring us back to normalcy has brought us back to corruption and the basest sort of money changing.

I am a Republican, although I must admit a Republican by inertia. We have turned our backs upon every one of the things by which we gave a spiritual sanction to war. Having lost the moral conscience with the thought that we went to war to save the souls of men, we have, since the war, trimmed our mission down to the smallest project of saving our own skins. Officially, at least, we are now engaged in the high "spiritual" adventure of converting the United States into a sort of United States of the nations, whetting his knife and gloating over his pound of sovereignty.

The brutal truth is that from the beginning of time, war never has, and to the end of time, war never will stimulate spiritually in anything or anybody. War is the utter negation of all that the religion of Jesus stands for. The State may spend its time dilly-dallying with the problem of war; the church does not. If in the future the church is to be more than an exhorting ambulance driver in world politics, it must choose between Jesus and the generals.

Follow With "Weasel Phrase"

It is so easy for the church to say that, as an organization, it will not bless any war, and then follow such an assertion with a weasel phrase such as "except wars of defense and waged in a righteous cause." If any nation ever admitted that it fought a war that was not in self-defense or in a righteous cause.

Personally I believe it was for the church to remain silent on the subject of war until it is ready to speak with a sweeping courage that will mobilize the mind of the world against war.

I do not say that we should not defend our land against invasion. I do not say that we may not be dragged into another war, even though it is the time of my generation. All I say is that if we find ourselves dragged into war by the stupidity or cupidity of political or industrial leaders, let us go into it honestly, admitting that it is an ugly job that has been made necessary by the stupidity or the cupidity of the human race, and that it is a disgrace to the church of Nazareth by fooling ourselves into thinking that we are entering a spiritual crusade. Even a war waged for a righteous cause is a spiritually destructive process.

On the platform in scholastic gowns sat a number of college presidents together with officials of the Board of Education of the Church. Bishop Charles Wesley Burns of Helena, Mont., had spoken concerning the work of the Board of Education stressing the importance of the denominational college and roundly condemning those institutions which have been made possible by the gifts of consecrated Christian people who suddenly disclaim denominational connection.

A great parade of Sunday school children took place Sunday afternoon. Delegations from most of the church schools of the city and many from out of town marched in the procession each carrying a portion of Scripture, and following the flags. They were led by the 20th Infantry band. The parade broke up at the Municipal Auditorium, where the anniversary service of the American Bible Society was held. Rev. William I. Haven, general secretary, being in charge. Addresses were made by Bishop Laurens J. Birney,

Methodist Conference Program for Tuesday

9:30 a. m.—General conference devotion.
9:40 a. m.—Business session, Bishop F. B. Fisher, presiding.
10:30 to 10:40 a. m.—Recess.
10:40 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Business session. Reception fraternal delegates from Army Chaplains Corps, Chaplain Thompson.
2:00 p. m.—Concert, Springfield Symphony Orchestra, under auspices of local committee.
Mission Center
First Congregational Church
Mrs. W. Raymond Brown, presiding
2:40 p. m.—Steropticon, lecture, W. H. M. S. "Uncle Sam's Kindergarten."
3:30 p. m.—Address, Mrs. Wilbur Thirkield.
3:50 p. m.—Address, "India," Miss Julia Kipp.
4:30 p. m.—Recess.
Educational Center
G. A. R. Hall
4:00 p. m.—Pageantry, "Robert and Mary."
5:00 p. m.—Demonstration, "Home Front," Motion Pictures, "Cephus Returns."

formerly dean of the Boston University School of Theology, and now of Shanghai on the theme, "The Bible rectly to the Methodist confessions their duty on the morrow as they consider the peace resolution, which has been set as the order of the day. 'Choose between Jesus or the generals,' he said. 'Courageously cut loose from the whole war business.'"

Keeping the Bible From

the Common People Charged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—Accusing the priests of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico of keeping the Bible from the common people, Bishop William P. Thirkield, Mexico City, on "The Bible in Latin American Republics."

"The church is exalted above Christianity there," Bishop Thirkield continued. "There are 9000 Roman Catholic churches in Mexico, but hundreds of thousands of people are inhibited only by ignorant priests, are either sealed or open only once a year. Civilization has declined and disappeared right under the shadow of the vast church that lifts the cross high against the sky. . . . Autocracy and not democracy is the way."

Bishop Thirkield was addressing the anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society, which was held here in conjunction with the Methodist quadrennial conference. He said that the missionary with the Bible in Mexico was coming to be welcomed where the foreign priest was rejected. A "Bibleless cross" was pressing the people into superstition and darkness.

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BUILDING OF HOMES STILL ON INCREASE

April Permits to Build Represent
\$16,793,557 Investment—Homes
for 2000 Families Provided

More than half of the aggregate building in Massachusetts for April, 1924, consisted of the erection of residential buildings which provides homes for more than 2000 families, according to returns received by the State Department of Labor and Industries from building department officials in 37 cities.

The aggregate value represented by applications filed in April, 1924, for permits to build in these cities was \$6,785,557, which was 4.3 per cent greater than the aggregate for March, 1924, and 9.8 per cent less than the aggregate for April, 1923.

An official report says: There were increases in April, 1924, as compared with March in 25 of the 37 cities for which data are given. Relatively large increases were reported for Fall River, Gardner, Malden, New Bedford, Salem, Springfield, Waltham and Woburn.

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The number of applications for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 2042. The principal items were: 1885 public and private buildings, \$4,437,311; 31 factories and other workshops, \$855,400; 92 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$494,820; 20 institutions, \$355,000; three schools, \$23,300; 12 public works, \$600 and two public works and utilities, \$209,000.

The amount of new residential building in prospect was large in the following cities: Boston, \$1,334,900; Brockton, \$1,161,100; Cambridge, \$1,214,000; Chicopee, \$21,610; Newton, \$2,158,228; Holyoke, \$2,321,000; Lawrence, \$2,322,200; Lowell, \$5,176,450; Malden, \$2,149,100; Medford, \$1,589,000; Milford, \$2,156,000; New Bedford, \$2,372,600; Newton, \$2,158,228; Quincy, \$1,273,000; Springfield, \$1,205,000 (including 10 apartment houses with accommodations for 104 families valued at \$124,500); Waltham, \$2,156,228; and Worcester, \$1,053,820. Other large projects were the following: Boston, alterations and repairs to 730 buildings, \$1,551,247; 406 factories and other workshops, \$508,500; 207 garages \$439,935; and 22 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$338,600. New Bedford, one institution, \$209,000; Worcester, alterations and repairs to 153 buildings, \$249,062.

The estimated value of buildings for the erection of which permits were requested in 37 cities during the first four months in 1924 was \$51,522,126, or 12.5 per cent less when compared with the corresponding value (\$43,217,379) for the first four months in 1923. During these first four months in 1924 the total value represented by applications filed for permits to erect new residential buildings was \$25,628,773, and accommodations for 3882 families were planned.

PRESIDENT'S VETO
ON BONUS BACKED

Chamber of Commerce Urges
Sustaining by Legislators

Four years ago the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce overwhelmingly went on record as opposed to the granting of a cash bonus, or its equivalent, to all veterans of the World War. Today, Howard Conley, president of the chamber, has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Coolidge on his veto of the bonus bill, and messages to the Massachusetts legislators at Washington urging them to uphold the stand of their Executive.

It was the chamber's belief as revealed by a referendum vote four years ago, that "the gratuitous payment of a bonus to several million young men would tend to debase the citizenship of the country by undertaking to purchase peace and clear conscience by a spiritual sacrifice." That is asserted to be the chamber's belief today.

It is also the chamber's conviction that the passing of the bonus grant over the President's veto would be a serious blow to business stability and would result in the increase of unemployment.

President Coolidge's messages read as follows: To President Coolidge: Courage in the high places is an attribute which the Nation appreciates and especially when that quality asserts itself in the face of strong sentiment and looks beyond the present into the future with clear, firm vision.

There comes to the leadership of the Nation when party affiliations should be relegated to the background, when acts should be motivated by reason and common sense, and when the Nation's power rests upon the Executive in his most commendable act.

Smith 1925 Class Leader

FELLOWSHIP GOES TO CANADIAN GIRL

Smith Alumnae Makes First
Award to Another Country

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 19 (Special).—For the first time awarded to a student from another country, a Smith College Alumnae Fellowship has been given to Miss Ruth Home of the University of Toronto to do work toward her degree of Master of Arts in Economics at Smith College.

This year five foreign applications were made to the committee, marking a new feature of the fellowship plan. Besides the regular trustee provision the alumnae offer a fellowship to a member of the graduating class, which this year will be held by Miss Elizabeth Haven Hart of New York City for work at Smith in English.

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ART
At the Guild

In a group show at the Guild of Boston Artists, sculptures, paintings and miniatures by many of the members are being exhibited. Most of the artists represented have been seen in one-man shows in the past season.

Philip Hale seems to hold first place with a splendid portrait of a meditative gentleman, who has the gentle, softened expression of a saint. Charles Hopkinson shows an engaging portrait of a young boy, painted with realistic sunlight and an illusive background.

There are many interesting sculptures. A torso in marble by Frank W. Allen is a magnificent piece, delicately chiseled and curved in a most reposeful attitude. Cyrus Dallin shows further his ability in the plastic art of sculpture. His "Sears and John Paraniemi" are distinctively characterized each in their own way.

The miniature always has an attracting charm. Among other artists who are showing them are Laura Coombs Hill, Anna Jackson, Margaret F. Hanley, Evelyn Purdie, and Lucy Stanton.

In the gallery upstairs, etchings and water colors are also shown. Sears Gallagher's prints are as usual drawn with the delicacy or vigor that the subject demands. Susan Bradley's water colors are slightly fantastic in color and treatment. Eleanor Motley and Lester Hornby make many additions to this part of the show, also.

INTOXICATED DRIVER
CONVICTIONS SLUMP

The weekly report issued by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, reveals a falling off in the number of drunken drivers sent to jail. The number of convictions for operating under the influence of liquor reached the high mark of 48 but there were only five jail sentences as compared with 10 the week before.

The number of licenses suspended and revoked was 297, an increase of 38 from the previous week. There were four second convictions in the lower courts for operating under the influence of liquor and all were given jail sentences as required by law but three of them appeared only five jail sentences as compared with 10 the week before.

PROHIBITION IS DOMINANT THEME AT MEETING OF UNITARIANS

Mrs. William Tilton, Miss Stoddard, Courtenay Guild and
Stanley High Tell of Dry Law's Progress

Prohibition, what it is doing and what may be expected of it, was the dominant note of the speeches on today's program for Unitarian Anniversary Week, formally opened in the Arlington Street Church last night. Today's program included meetings of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers Trinitarian as well as Unitarian; Unitarian Ministerial Union; Temperance Society; Fellowship for Social Justice; Tuckerman School; Unitarian Service Pension Society; Guild of Parish Workers and the annual meeting of the Unitarian Laymen's League in Unity House, Park Square.

Services at King's Chapel, presided over by the Rev. Addison Moore and the Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, began the first full day of the anniversary week. This was followed by the annual meeting of the Ministerial Union at the Twentieth Century Club, including the election of officers and an address by the Rev. William G. Eliot Jr. of Portland, Ore.

The Rev. James C. Duncan of Clinton, N. Y., was elected president. The Rev. Houghton Page of the First Parish, Hingham, was elected secretary, and the following were named directors for two years: the Rev. Alfred R. Hussey of Plymouth, the Rev. Paul S. Phalen of West Newton, and the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge of Dorchester.

The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot of Bulfinch Place Church, Boston, was elected vice-president, and the following were re-elected: the Rev. Charles F. Potter of New York City, the Rev. George H. Badger of Orlando, Fla., the Rev. John Mallick of Cincinnati, the Rev. George Gilmour of Denver, the Rev. William G. Eliot Jr. of Portland, Ore., and the Rev. Dr. Sydney B. Snow of Montreal.

The Rev. Charles R. Joy of Dedham, who retired as secretary, was named on the committee to supply of pulpits with the Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley of Concord, the Rev. Dr. Frederic Gill of Arlington, and the Rev. Harold L. Pickett of Peabody, secretary.

In the afternoon at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society in the Arlington Street Church the speakers were Mrs. William Tilton, Miss Cora Francis Stoddard, Courtenay Guild and Stanley High. Characterizing prohibition as "a great step in social evolution," Miss Stoddard, who is secretary of the Scientific Temperance Foundation, declared that prohibition does not rest alone on legislation, but it must be buttressed by a steady building of intelligent public sentiment.

Miss Stoddard pointed out the particular necessity of instruction on the evils of alcohol for more than five and a half million school children of foreign-born parentage. Education on prohibition for adults, Miss Stoddard said, should proceed systematically to reach leaders of thought, irresponsible chatter on the subject of alcohol for more than five and a half million school children of foreign-born parentage.

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AERONAUTICS

By R. F. WARNER

The Future of the Airplane Industry

THE trend of future developments in the building of aircraft, both in the United States and elsewhere, will depend largely on the motive behind the work of construction and on the aims which may be indirectly served by the existence of factories capable of producing airplanes and airships in quantity. Prophecy is worthless unless it rests on an analysis of the probable relative importance of the uses to which aircraft are likely to be put. On the nature of the market depend both the size and nature of the industry that supplies it. That statement of obvious fact would be true of all other manufactured products as well as of aircraft, but its application in this particular connection is given special point by the importance of aircraft to the national defense and by the resultant possibility of direct or indirect exertion of Governmental influence to shape the course of the industry's future development in the directions most favorable to national safety in case of such a disaster as another war among important powers.

First among the possible markets for airplanes in any country, under present conditions, are the army and navy. The independent air force where one exists. They will continue to buy, but in quantities unlikely materially to increase. Purchases for military purposes may even fall in number as the tension among the European states decreases, and will be certain to do so if a conference for the limitation of aerial armaments should be called and lead to definite result.

If there were to be no other market than the military one, it would be impossible that the industry be maintained at its present status without a subsidy of some sort, either avowed or veiled, and taking the form of orders given to small manufacturers at prices noticeably higher than those for which the same goods could be obtained elsewhere. There are now, in all countries, far too many companies producing aircraft, and producing them in quantities too small, to permit of anything approaching the economy that could be realized with a greater unification of facilities. If it were to be concluded that no new opportunities for the disposal of aircraft are likely to open up in the future, and that the Government's only objective in making purchases is to obtain a very moderate number of machines (a number, in the United States, presumably about equal to that now bought for the army and navy), the best possible quality and at the lowest possible price, then the weaker and smaller builders might well retire from the field at once, finding it practically impossible to take from their more powerful rivals an amount of business sufficient to pay for the necessary engineering and administrative organization. The airplane, to be sure, lends itself to small-scale production much better than does the automobile, for example, but the advantages of the airplane in that respect are already being lessened as the way to metal, and even now it is hopeless for the factory that builds six machines a year to seek to compete on equal terms with the factory that builds 200.

The tentative hypotheses of the preceding paragraph are not, however, altogether fair. In time of peace are placed with the possible need for placing very large ones when speedy production is paramount to all other requirements, and economy is not by any means the only guiding thought in their allocation. Large production is best insured by having a number of companies ready to build, and the smaller factories must therefore be kept alive even at the cost of some wastefulness in normal times. Their potential usefulness to emergency demands their survival, and those which existed during the war have an additional claim on governmental support, for after the armistice came effort was naturally made to spread orders out thinly enough to afford at least a scanty sustenance to all the companies engaged primarily in aircraft work, and of concentrating purchases and dooming the neglected builders to early extinction.

Continuance of present practices in

the placing of orders, still neglecting the possibility of selling airplanes to other buyers than one's own Government, is unlikely to prevent a still further decrease in the number of active manufacturers and a growing domination of the field by a few large companies. There seems to be no way of avoiding such an effect unless appropriations for the purchase of new equipment be either increased or distributed so evenly among the competing firms that all alike will be reduced to a condition of penury, the shops too small and the sums available for the employment of technical staffs too limited to permit of the satisfactory completion in any one factory of a really big job involving radically new progress in design or construction or of the initiation of such research programs as are necessary if the art of aircraft construction is to advance.

The assumption has so far been made that airplanes can be sold only to the Government, but that, of course, is not even now strictly true, and other markets should become increasingly important in the future. Broadly speaking, they may be divided into two classes of purchasers, the air transport lines and private individuals.

Private Use Still of the Future

Sale to private individuals lies almost wholly in the future, the number of such sales of new aircraft, leaving out of consideration the disposal that has been made of the Government's surplus equipment since the end of the war, having been trivial up to the present. The ultimate importance of business of that sort, as well as the rate at which the ultimate figure is approached, will depend chiefly on two factors, public psychology and the progress of aeronautical engineering in application to the special problems of an airplane for private operation. The rate of limitation of the war-time trailling machines sold as surplus and now hawked to and fro at prices hardly covering their value as junk, is also of some importance for the moment, for it is very hard to persuade a customer to balance quality against price to the extent of buying a new airplane when one still quite serviceable, even though admittedly inferior to the new machine in many respects, can be had for one-twentieth the price. That disturbing element, however, must sooner or later disappear from the situation.

Mass psychology cannot be understood sufficiently to permit of any estimation of the time when the present widespread prejudice against flying will begin to wane. In a certain sense the process has already started, and both the usefulness of the airplane in saving time and the pleasures of air travel are gaining a growing appreciation. That change of attitude of mind is showing itself first in a growing willingness to use the facilities of air transport com-

panies, but it is likely to be followed by a spreading out of private ownership of aircraft by the wealthy, put to such use as a few pioneers have already made of seaplanes for commuting between New York and various shore resorts.

The problem of the engineer is largely one of simplifying flying. Although the handling of an airplane under normal conditions is even now a very easy matter, it still requires a skill and judgment which can only be insured by careful and prolonged training and by constant practice. The wealthy who commute by air will probably employ professional pilots, but the airplane for touring will not come into very extended use until the further study of aerodynamics leads to the elimination of those hazards which now prove most discouraging to the amateur who would like to fly if he could learn and practice that art with the same ease as he learned to drive an automobile. Foremost among the outstanding problems is the elimination of the danger of flying at too low a speed, with resultant stalling and sudden loss of control. Foremost among the possible means of preventing that very common and often undesirable maneuver, but there is much yet to be done in the same direction, in order that the control of an airplane may be made not only as simple but as constant in its effects as that of an automobile, and that without sacrifice of performance. The difficulty of flying the automobile is not in the operation, but in the possibility of getting into a position where the machine may fail to respond to the ordinary user's better and more intelligent control.

Problems Will Be Met

There can be little doubt that the technical problems will be solved and that the public skepticism on the subject of the airplane for every day use will be overcome, and the private purchase of airplanes will then almost automatically become an important source of revenue to those who build the craft. While no one ventures to proclaim a future for the airplane presenting any direct parallel to the phenomenal expansion of the automobile industry, there is no doubt enough business when private flying gets well under way, to support an industry of fair size without any reference to army or navy orders. The chief hope of the future, and the interest of the manufacturer, if he is far-sighted, should turn toward the small but steadily increasing number of even more than toward the large commercial machine.

Sale for private use is likely to accelerate rather than retard the process of concentration of construction in the hands of a few companies, which has already been predicted. The small airplane must be a standardized product, resembling automobiles in that respect more than, for example, motor boats, and quantity production will be required for economy. Unless the sales become very large, therefore, larger than one dares to expect, most of the business will be done by a few large companies, just as in the automobile industry. Despite its vast and growing total production, the number of factories has almost continuously decreased since the first stages of the automobile boom.

SOCIAL WORKERS AT TORONTO
TORONTO, Ont., May 14 (Special Correspondence) William F. Nickle, Attorney General of Ontario, will open the Canadian section of the national conference of social work at the University of Toronto, June 25. Three thousand delegates are expected including Miss Grace Abbott of Washington, D. C., international president.

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RUSSIA WILL NOT BUY RECOGNITION

So Says S. Slepak, Representative of Soviet Semi-Official Rosta News Agency

TOKYO, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—Russia has no intention of purchasing formal diplomatic recognition from Japan by a process of bargaining the points of difference between the two governments, according to S. Slepak, who has just arrived in Tokyo as representative of the Rosta News Agency, the semi-official news agency of the Soviet Government. After a year and a half spent in Peking in the same capacity, Mr. Slepak is the only Bolshevik in Japan; he is the third ever to have entered the country.

The Tokyo Government is over-cautious in its fear of Communist propaganda, and refuses to visit the passports of Russian adherents to the present régime. An exception was made in the case of the first representative sent here by Rosta, another in the case of his successor, and now Mr. Slepak, as the third man to hold the post, is also the third Russian to enter Japan. It was not without considerable difficulty that he finally obtained his visa, however, for at first Japan insisted that he give written pledges which he considered humiliating.

Turning to the possibility of a resumption of relations between Russia and Japan, Mr. Slepak said that he considered one of the chief difficulties to be the Japanese Government's apparent indecision as to what policy it should pursue toward his country. He said:

It seems to me that the Kiyoura Ministry does not know itself exactly what should be its attitude toward Russia or what it should seek to accomplish in dealing with the Soviet. The conversations now taking place between the Soviet Envoy and the Japanese Minister in Peking consist in a great deal of talking, but I do not believe that anything will come of them because, primarily, I doubt if the Japanese Government desires it. The Government appears to be conducting the negotiations merely in order to say to that section of Japanese opinion which favors recognition that steps are being taken with this end in view.

Russia's position in regard to a resumption of diplomatic relations and to the other questions pending with Japan is well known. Russia stands today where she stood nearly a year ago when the conversations between Mr. Joffe and Mr. Kawakami proved fruitless. But if the Japanese Government for that matter, believes that Moscow seeks to buy diplomatic recognition by yielding on such questions, it errs. Such action on the part of the Soviet is not necessary.

Appreciable Progress

Mr. Slepak believes that Moscow has made appreciable progress in its relations with the Far East since A. A. Joffe was first dispatched to this part of the world as envoy extraordinary in the late summer of 1923. He said: "Two elements must be taken into consideration in evaluating the progress. One is the governments of China and Japan and the other is the public opinion of the two nations. The progress made with the governments is well known."

In China there is a widespread demand for Russian recognition. Even at the time of Mr. Joffe's arrival there were many sections of public opinion in that country friendly to the Soviet Government. Their numbers have since been greatly increased. Not only from students and teachers, but from provincial governors, military overlords and others has come this demand. China is far better informed concerning Russia today, is more kindly disposed, than even in the days of the Tsar.

As to Japan, great progress has been made in comparison with the former situation. There are many Japanese who no longer blindly condemn all things Russian. Japan as a whole is better and more intelligently informed concerning the Soviet than ever before.

Frederick kissed his mother goodbye, and hopped out of the hole that was their home. It was the first time he had ever been outside. The stars and the moon were shining. Frederick stared and stared. He did not know what they were. He could not imagine, never having heard of stars or moon.

One star began to fall. Frederick

hopped down the family hole in all haste. "Oh, mother," he cried, "What ever is it? That large lantern and the thousand little candles? Come quick and look! Come! Come!"

Mrs. Hop-toad began to laugh, and followed Frederick out into the moonlight to explain his mistake.

Now Geraldine was rather a curious young girl hop-toad. She wanted very much to know what the lantern and the thousand little candles were. She wanted to know how awfully! She wanted to know so much that she thought she would burst if she didn't find out. So she did the simplest thing. She hopped out to see.

Yes, she hopped, which only goes to show that she could wait, all the time if she had only wanted to try.

Mrs. Hop-toad was delighted, and she immediately took her children around to call on all the neighbors. Then they hopped home again and sat on their front lawn till late, late—even till the lantern blew over behind the hill and the candles went out one by one.

Frederick kept it up, and every hop was better than the one before. His mother hopped along behind him cheering him along.

Geraldine sat very gloomy in the corner.

"Come along, sister," called Frederick. "Hop! Hop! Hop!"

"I don't know how," wailed Geraldine.

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THE RADIO PAGE

INVENTION PERMITS
SECRET RADIOCAST

J. H. Hammond Jr. Demonstrates
Set Sending Simultaneous Mes-
sages on Same Wave

ROME, May 19 (AP)—John Hays Hammond Jr., the American inventor, left here for London yesterday to demonstrate to the British Admiralty his latest device in radio transmission. He has entered into a contract with the Italian Government for a number of transmitting and receiving sets on a new system, to be constructed in the United States.

This system permits of secrecy in radio transmission and enables each station to send more than one message simultaneously, on the same wavelength.

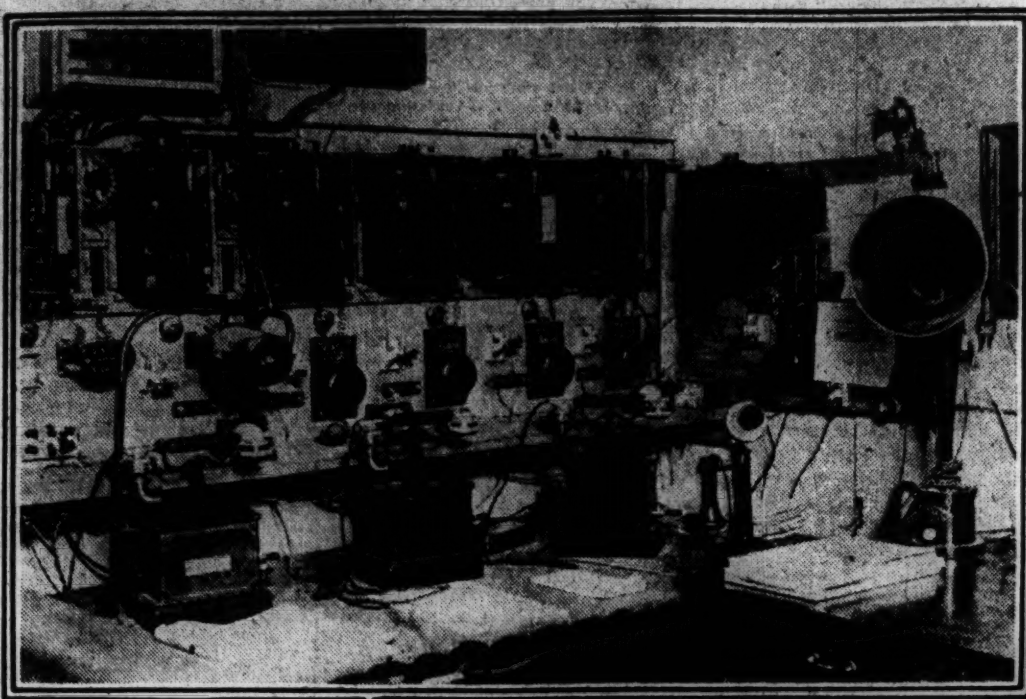
Great utility in wartime is claimed for it because it makes use of certain combinations on wave lengths which must be known before a message can be picked up. In commercial use it would permit radio-casting stations to charge a fee for listening in on their programs.

This recent invention of Mr. Hammond means that there will be a considerable elimination of interference which is the greatest drawback that radio has today. The system as generally understood comprises the sending of several messages on the same modulated wave, this being made possible by dividing the wave into a number of different frequencies which can be transmitted simultaneously.

The technical description of the invention has not been made public as yet, but it would now seem that by creating a number of super-frequencies that a basic modulated wave of a given wavelength or frequency can carry super-frequencies that will vary but will all be contained within the same wave band. This is indeed a contribution to the art of radio.

We have spoken of the research work into the phenomena of frequencies. With the discovery that there were several frequencies in a radio tube came the super-heterodyne in which a frequency generated within the set by the oscillator tube is imposed upon the incoming frequency and these two combine in the first detector tube to produce a third frequency of a high wavelength offering great amplification per stage and sta-

Interior Views of the Famous 2 LO Station in England

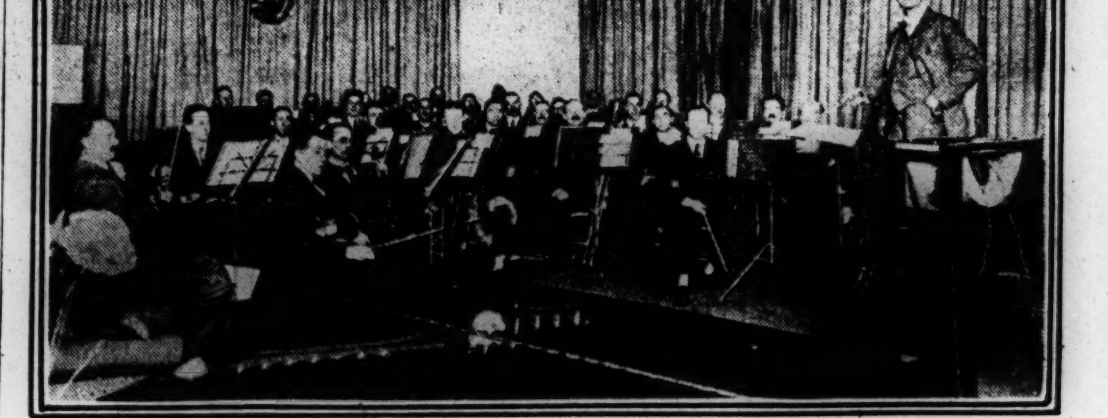


Adapted from photos

bility besides giving perfect selectivity. Recently the Radio Corporation of America came out with a super-heterodyne, in which in the oscillator process a second harmonic is employed to change the wavelength. For every basic wavelength note in a tube there are a series of harmonics, given off in multiples of the same. The second harmonic is very effective for a change-over frequency method. Again it is tube and frequency tricks.

Then we spoke of Leon Bishop's work of converting the incoming wave into a very short wave by this oscillator change-over method and amplifying the short wave by the super-regenerative method which is particularly effective and easy to control at very short wavelengths. Then again there are the research men who are passing as many as five frequencies through a tube at the same time. It would seem that much of the future work will be along the lines of making frequencies "sit up and beg."—Ed.

Well-known phrase "2 LO calling" starts from here



The Upper Picture Shows the Complicated Switchboard That Establishes Connections Between This Chief Station and the Branch Stations Throughout the British Isles. The Lower Picture Shows an Orchestra About to Play in the Radiocasting Studio. A Feature Will Be Noted in the Microphone, at the Lower Right of the Picture, which is Cradled in a Non-Vibratory Sort of Hammock to Prevent Disturbances That Would Be Sent Out With the Music.

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BIG COMPANY HAS MONOPOLY
ON RADIOCASTING IN BRITAIN

"B. B. C." Has 8 Stations, 10 Branches, and Building 6
Relay Points—2 LO Opened in May, 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 9.—The story of the British Broadcasting Company and its now famous 2 LO station is interesting, if only for the rapidly with which "2 LO calling" has become known in every corner of the British Isles. It was early in 1920 that the Marconi Company set up the powerful experimental station at Chelmsford, one result achieved being that Melba's voice was clearly picked up at Sultanabad in Persia, as well as in Madrid and Berlin. In 1922 the first transmission from 2 LO took place, and still going slow and following the British motto of "Look before you

The Postmaster-General had urged the firms to sink all their differences and unite. This was done and six of the biggest firms gave an undertaking to find the funds for carrying on radio-casting for two years, but there was no monopoly as far as any British firm or firms were concerned. Any genuine British manufacturer or seller of wireless apparatus could join the B. B. C. on taking up a £1 share.

That there is a monopoly, as against non-British apparatus, is not denied. The prospect of cheap German-made sets flooding the country, owing to the depreciation of the mark, had to be avoided. The reason for having only one company was a physical one, it being found impossible to have more than eight stations in Great Britain without causing interference between them. It was known that in America a large number of stations transmitted on a narrow band of wave lengths with no form of control and with most undesirable results. The B. B. C. has now the eight main stations and 10 branch stations, and in a few months hopes to have six relay stations which will transmit by land-wire.

This modified monopoly is to continue until the end of 1924 when it may be renewed or otherwise. The Post Office issues licenses at a fee of 10s. for buyers of radio-casting sets, on condition that the main parts, such as valves, amplifiers, headphones and loud-speakers must bear the B. B. C. mark which postulates British manufacture. Half of this sum is paid over by the Post Office to the B. B. C. in addition to the ordinary 10s. license. A constructor's license for 15s. can be obtained by those who prefer to build their own sets, on undertaking that only British-made parts will be used.

The experimenter can also obtain a third form of license which allows him to transmit under certain regulations which insure that he will not interfere with the general radio-casting.

SWEDISH RADIO NEARLY READY
GOTHENBURG, Sweden, May 1 (AP)—Sweden's transatlantic radio station, one of the latest in Europe, is receiving its finishing touches and will be opened within a few weeks. This station, which is capable of handling messages between Sweden and America in both directions simultaneously, has been in process of construction for over a year.

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Question Box

49. Will you kindly let me know which makes the best aerial, a wire from one pole to another, bare wire, and a lead-in of insulated No. 14 wire, or a wire from one pole to another on into the receiving set, that is, one bare wire used as the aerial and lead-in together? I have been told that one continuous wire was better than where you used two different kinds. J. E. G., Oklahoma City, Okla. (Ans.) The lead-in should be insulated at all costs as it may come into contact with some grounded object, allowing the radio current to run directly to the ground instead of to your set. The antenna system must be made carefully in order to insure against leakage, but a well-soldered joint is as good as one continuous piece of wire and is used by the best engineers today in their antenna construction. As a time saver I would suggest that you measure out your antenna and lead-in on the ground and take the pieces to be soldered together indoors, for unless you have a regular blow-torch, such as plumbers use, it will be quite difficult to solder in the open. This is based, of course, on the assumption that you use one of the small alcohol blow-torches most radio constructors are using. An extension electric soldering iron will do nicely if available.

50. Is there any way of using a loop on a set that is made for antenna reception without it being necessary to take out the antenna tuning coil?

(Ans.) It is preferable to take out the coil and connect the loop in its place, but a substitute can be made. Could the trouble be there? It is also rather broad in tuning. Is there any way I can sharpen it up? I use a variable capacitor for the antenna but a regular untuned transformer after the tube. I don't want to use a wave trap for it means an extra article outside of the set and does not look well.

(Ans.) By all means try a new crystal. Theoretically a fixed crystal properly adjusted should "carry on" indefinitely, but judging by most of the reports we hear I should say that in practice they gradually lose a few seconds at that point fixed by the manufacturers. Perhaps some of the latest ones do not so much. When you put a tuned transformer in place of the untuned one you have at present, this will make the set more selective, which means a sharper outside of the set and does not look well.

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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 26

We notice that KGO has another of those excellent educational night programs that we hear such good reports about. Indeed, it seems that the radio university is almost upon us. One often wonders how far the radio is going to carry this educational work. WJW is carrying out a program by the Cincinnati Alumni Chapter of the Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority. Next we may look for definite chapters of a radio university fraternity. Can't you picture the members strolling along on 425 meters, calling down to other members at 375 meters. Be hold the atmospheric campus of the future. What will the initiation stunts be then, we wonder. Perhaps the newly-elected member will have to chase static and "strays" along the air lines, blithely tripping over antennas in his path. Or perhaps drink the entire output of the grid leak. Maybe he will be called upon to set the wave traps in an effort to catch the one man left who still uses a single circuit set.

Leaving our "Jules Verne, Jr." activities, let us see what else there is on for us on this date. WHAZ will give us their monthly program of popular music by the Campus Serenaders, composed of the Rensselaer Institute students with an educational talk on chemical engineering by a member of the Troy Tech faculty. Chemical and electrical engineering are sweeping the field these days, as most of the new developments come under their heads. This will be a good talk for the boy to listen to who is about to enter a technical school and doesn't know just what subject to follow. From WGY we will hear a talk on agriculture by M. V. Atwood of the New York State College of Agriculture. To finish off with, we are going to listen to the late concert from WCAE. They have some lively programs on their late schedule.

Program Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 26
BRITISH SUMMER TIME
21.0, London, Eng. (845 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Chamber music.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (430 Meters)
12:45 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel, the dance.
3:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel, the dance.
WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (850 Meters)
9 p. m.—Monthly program of popular music by the Campus Serenaders, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute students, with educational talk on chemical engineering by a member of the Troy Tech faculty.
WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (850 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Address, "American Farm Bureau Federation," Frank M. Smith, director American Farm Bureau Federation.

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Clyde Towns Awaiting Eagerly Government Housing Proposals

Tenement Block Owners Not Making Excessive Rent Profit, But Demands for Compensation Are "Rapacious"

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on the housing conditions in Clyde towns written for the information of Monitor readers, in which the causes of congestion are discussed, and remedies proposed. The earlier articles appeared on May 14, 15 and 16.]

IV
GLASGOW, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Responsibility for the Clyde housing conditions cannot be attributed solely to the present generation. The roots of the evil, which it is now so difficult to remove, go deep into the past.

In its turbulent period Scotland possessed few walled towns, and the habit of crowding together for safety became strongly established. It is generally assumed that the tenement block system which, broadly, differentiates Scotland from English housing, arose from this cause. When the industrial revolution concentrated the workers in manufacturing centers tenement house building developed on the Clyde partly because this system enabled the workers to live near their employment, and partly because the system itself had greatly increased the value of city sites.

Speculative builders imposed on their properties what are known as "ground annuals," in addition to the ordinary fee or lease payments. Then the desolating backlands system of building arose from the desire to realize still more revenue from the sites. As a result of all this it has been estimated recently that the cost of land charges per tenant in some of the congested areas is £2 10s. per year. In Clydebank, a new town created by shipbuilding in the last 50 years, the land monopoly has pressed still more heavily on the crowded inhabitants. In some Clyde areas the land charges, with a capital value of many thousands of pounds per acre, work out at as much as £300 per acre per year.

No Excessive Profit-Making
Careful inquiries by impartial authorities have failed to establish any general charge of excessive profit-making by the owners of tenement blocks. The purchase or building of house property has been a normal form of investment, the return of which has become more and more precarious, as various economic factors, including wages, local rates, and the cost of living, have operated. It is now a widely accepted belief that under post-war conditions, comfortable and decent housing of the workers in these Clyde towns is incompatible with profit-making on an ordinary commercial basis.

The house owners' share of responsibility for present conditions lies mainly in past reluctance to pay for urgently needed repairs and improvements, in the conception, sometimes almost inhuman, of the "homes" in which the working classes should live, in the callous disregard of the effects of overcrowding of buildings on the sites, and of the erection of backland blocks, and in the excessive demands for compensation for property condemned as uninhabitable. These demands were derisive a few years ago by a Scottish housing commission as "rapacious," and it is generally admitted that the high costs of slum clearances, due to compensation and legal charges involved by protracted arbitrations, seriously checked the housing reform efforts made before the war by the local authorities.

It is not necessary to enlarge on the effects of the war, and the high building costs since 1919. They are seen all over Great Britain, but nowhere have they been quite so serious as on the Clyde. It was estimated in 1917 that Glasgow needed at least 50,000 new houses to abolish the worst of the overcrowding, while the normal yearly expansion should be 2000 houses. But in these seven years the production of working-class houses by private enterprise has almost entirely ceased. Under the various municipal housing schemes, at a heavy cost to the rates and the national exchequer, only 400 tenement houses have been built for displaced slum dwellers, and 466 other houses, including many cottages of three, four, and five rooms, on estates in and around the city. A three-room cottage is rented at £32 a year, plus rates, and a five-room cottage at £44, plus rates—rents which place these dwellings out of the range of many workers.

Here one comes to the core of the problem. This teeming community of

workers, including some of the most intelligent and highest skilled artisans in the world, cannot be provided with decent homes on a commercial or economic basis. Wages are so depressed, and building costs are so high, that private enterprise no longer counts as a factor in the solution of the problem. An artisan who can earn only 50s. a week, if he has the good fortune to be employed, cannot afford to pay 15s. rent and rates for a three-room house if his family is to be adequately nourished and clothed.

On one side, therefore, the issue is bound up with the reconstruction of industry and higher wages. On the other is the question with which John Wheatley, Minister of Health, who himself spent his childhood as one of a large family in a one-apartment house, is grappling—how the state and local authorities can best co-operate to build the houses which private enterprise cannot produce.

Clyde Awaits Government Action

The whole Clyde is waiting eagerly for the Government proposals. As the figures quoted show, building since the war has failed to keep pace with the normal annual needs. Year by year the old buildings grow more dilapidated and the social and moral conditions more dangerous.

The rehousing of the occupants of the congested areas—the one-room dwellers—is in itself a gigantic task. With a public lease awakened to the dangers it was too big for accomplishment before the war, when the present economic difficulties did not exist. A little progress was made, but in the main the local authorities could only insist by special powers obtained in 1930, that the property owners should remove the more revolting evils of primitive sanitation.

The building of new quarters for these poorest citizens must precede the demolition of the decayed tenements, otherwise the displaced tenants simply overcrowd still more the adjoining warrens. The corporation is at present working on this plan, but it is admitted freely that so far no comprehensive policy, to be directed over a period of years to well-defined purposes, has yet been devised. All effort hitherto has been experimental.

Building on the outskirts, where there is cheaper land as well as ample space and fresh air, involves new transport facilities for the workers. The limitation of land values, of building contractors' profits, and the reduction of building costs by increased labor productivity are questions that must be faced and settled. The danger that the provision of houses within the workers' means by contributions from State revenue and local rates will have the effect of subsidizing low-wage industries is obvious. Another complication arises from the fact that dwellers in the artisans' quarters are complaining that they must contribute to the rates to provide better housing conditions for the displaced slum dwellers than they can obtain for themselves. The task must, indeed, be accomplished if the structure of industrial civilization in this great workshop area of the Clyde is to be saved from collapse.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS STUDIED
WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Studying the different methods of railway operation in Canada, the United States and the countries of Europe, three officials of the South Manchuria railway conferred with local railway men during their stay in Winnipeg. The party consists of T. Shimizu, assistant superintendent at Dairen, Manchuria; S. Sakai, assistant freight traffic manager, and J. Yamaguchi. The railway operates 700 miles in Manchuria and controls the Korean railways, thus actually operating a total of 2000 miles.

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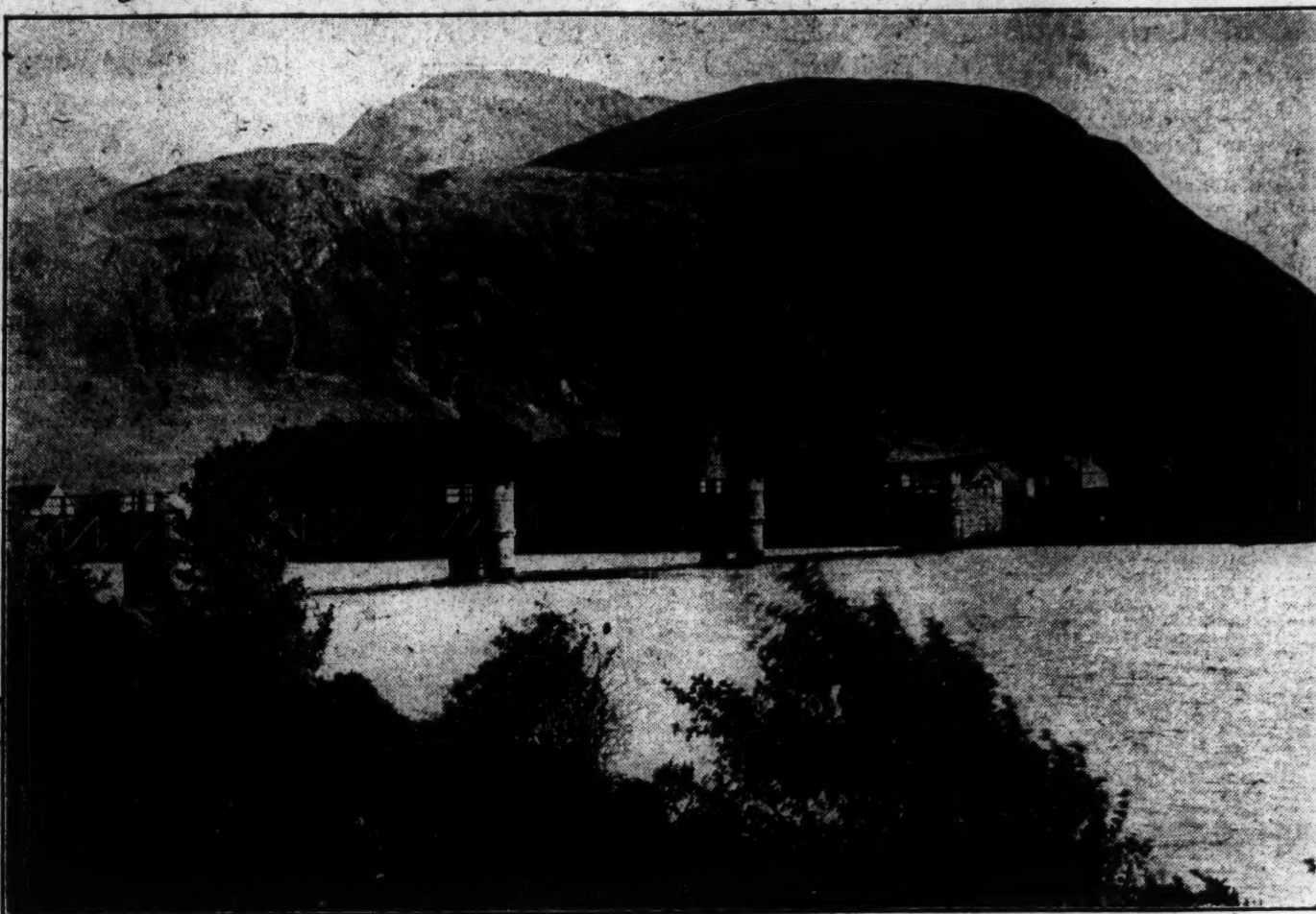
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CLASS AREAS BILL ROUSES CAPE TOWN

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Interviews
General Smuts in Its Favor
Without Success

CAPE TOWN, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the woman who has been in the eye of Africa perhaps more than any other woman during the past three months, made a striking figure in her ornate robes in the House of Assembly, as she sat listening to the debate on the Class Areas Bill, the measure which, presumably, was mainly responsible for her visit. Her farewell public speech in the City Hall, which took place two nights previously, was remarkable for its passionate avowal that:

"The little men who are elected to the seats of the mighty by the vagaries of the polling booth are impotent to arrest the evolution of the races and the natural development of mankind toward an earthly paradise—from which the white people shall not be excluded, in spite of their arrogance and ignorance."

As a result of the outspoken attitude taken up by the Cape Times, which told Mrs. Naidu that the Indian had played practically no part in the civic development of South Africa, compared with the white races, more than a tinge of bitterness crept into the last few meetings held in Mrs. Naidu's support.

Not the least satisfactory feature of her mission to Mrs. Naidu herself, no doubt, was the fact that she saw General Smuts, "the man who is bigger than his Africa," as she observed at her farewell meeting. For over an hour, it is reported, the Prime Minister gave her a very sympathetic and courteous hearing, assuring her

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GREAT LAKES CITIES TO BE GREAT PORTS SAYS MR. O'CONNOR

DETROIT, Mich., May 19 (Special)—Cities on the Great Lakes are the future great ports of the world, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, told delegates to the first Michigan Trade Conference here last week. When waterways to the coast are ready, he said, world commerce will come right to the doors of inland cities, eliminating costly rail hauls and linking all trade points by water.

Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Buffalo will be among the great world ports of the future, he said, adding that development of inland waterways will lead to enormous industrial growth, not on the edges of the United States, but toward the center of production. He said:

"The rail haul from interior production points will be eliminated, and this will result not only in increasing the shipping from Great Lake ports, but in increasing the number of production plants in this part of the country. Never in the history of the world has water transportation been so carefully considered as today, and in the final development of water transportation your people will receive the greatest benefit from the American ocean commerce. You, therefore, must help in the further development of our position on the ocean."

W. VON KUHLMAN'S APPOINTMENT
BERLIN, May 18—Wilhelm von Kuhlmann, director of the personnel division of the Foreign Office, has been appointed German Minister to Guatemala. He is the first German Minister sent to that country since the war. He was chargé d'affaires at Lisbon in 1922-23. Since the war he has been especially active in reshaping the foreign service.

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SCOTS MOUNTAIN TO FURNISH POWER

15-Mile Water Tunnel Expected to Yield 75,000 Horsepower

EDINBURGH, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—A great scheme for harnessing the watershed of Ben Nevis, 4406 feet, and the highest mountain in Great Britain, has received the sanction of Parliament. The scheme, it is said, will change the face of the neighboring country and convert the little township of Fort William into a city of 12,000 inhabitants. The work will probably commence this summer, and it will take three or four years to complete the project.

It is a commercial scheme toward which, under the Trades Facilities Act, the Government is guaranteeing £2,000,000. It is being carried out by the North British Aluminium Company, which is a subsidiary organization of the British Aluminium Company Ltd., London. The general manager estimates that the project will provide work for at least 2000 people, and that when the water power of the district is harnessed, for the purpose of the works, permanent employment will be found for a similar number.

Parliament has stipulated that at least 5000 horsepower of the electrical energy secured from the Ben Nevis watershed should be available for any other industry. The watershed is 300 square miles in extent and includes Loch Laggan and Loch Treig. Care is being taken not to interfere with the salmon fishing in the River Spean. At present the area is mainly mountainous or is given over to deer forests.

As a preliminary, the engineers will have to construct a water tunnel 15 miles long, 16ft. in diameter, and 300ft. beneath the surface from Loch Treig to Fort William. It is hoped that 75,000 horsepower will be generated by about 540,000,000 gallons a day.

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The Apparel Departments

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK of Seattle
Merged with the
DEXTER HORTON NATIONAL BANK
Giving Seattle the largest bank in the Pacific Northwest.

This bank will continue in the same location with the same personnel, but will hereafter be known as the
DEXTER HORTON NATIONAL BANK
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Well Chosen Styles in Garments of Character
Exceptionally beautiful and attractive are the styles, materials and colors to be found in our various Departments for Women, among which are:
WOMEN'S & MISSES' COATS & SUITS
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HOSIERY AND GLOVES
NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, SWEATERS, BLOUSES and LINGERIE
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YALE SHOOTERS AGAIN CHAMPIONS

which was carried out last year by F. D. Osimier of the United States. H. D. Gillies tied on the day's play with a score of 149, but playing off over 18 holes. Wethered beat Gillies 79 to 81.

Wethered's first round of 71 was a surprise exhibition and Gillies, in spite of his "Eifel Tower" tees played a splendid second round of 72. Osimier's score last year was 153, after trying with Dr. O. F. Whilling, also of the United States.

ARMY LOSES TWO EVENTS
WEST POINT, May 18—Massachusetts athletes in the Technology defeat West Virginia here Saturday on the links. Engineers taking three of the four matches in the two foursomes matches. Georgetown defeated the Army and Technology in a triangular team meet, Thursday. The Engineers and geologists evened out and were matched, and in which the general all-around performances have seldom been excelled in college ranks. Georgetown scored 69, Army 55, Technology 25.

embracing clubs in Allentown, Palmerton, Ashtaton, Easton, Quakertown and Catawissa adopted a resolution yesterday endorsing the player-writer rule of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. L. J. Luckenbach, president of the association, said that the purpose of the meeting of the national association in New York when the rule is to be discussed.

URUGUAY TEAM IN PARIS

PARIS, May 19.—The Uruguayan Olympic soccer football team, which yesterday took up quarters in the Olympic village at Colombes. The players will be officially welcomed by the French Olympic committee today.

Perguson, Jb.....rb, Tate
Pung, Rb.....Jb Kemp
R... ..
Scars-Fall River Football Club 3:
tishiem Steel Football Club 6. Goals-
ittan 3. McPherson. Referee—Cunning-
m, Brooklyn.

EUROPEAN TRIP IN FALL

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—J. J. McGraw, man-
ner of the New York National League
baseball team, has cabled to his Paris
representative that he and C. Connors,
owner of the Chicago American
league team, have definitely decided to
lead the Giants and the White Sox to
Europe this fall after the world's series.

Perdueham 2 West Point. 1.
 Wesleyan Mass. Aggles 0.
 Colgate 4 Syracuse 0.
 Vermont 5 Springfield 3.
 New Hampshire 14 Clark 2.
 Syracuse 3. Annapolis 1.
 Williams 14. Massachusetts 2.
 Lafayette 3. Lehigh 2.
 West Virginia 8. Pittsburgh 3.
 Hobart Hopkins 5. Williams 4.
 Penn Fresh 4. Cornell Fresh 2.
 College of N. Y. 3. Stevens 0.
 Lafayette Fresh 7. Exeter 4.
 Penn Fresh 4. Freshburg and Marshall 4.
 Boston University 18. Trinity 8.
 Sacknell 7. Juniata 5.
 Lehigh 5. W. Va. Wesleyan 2.
 Williams 4. N. Y. University 0.

stitution was represented by a combination of well-balanced aggregation, claiming to be the true running and jumping competition. Columbia, which was herded as being particularly powerful in the running events, was able to score only 7 of the 72 points in this division.

BOOKING LOWERS RECORD AGAIN
AMES, Iowa, May 13—A new world's record for the 220-yard low hurdles was established today by C. B. Brookins of the University of Iowa, who made the stance in the state intercollegiate track meet in 23s. The old record, held by Brookins, was 23.2s.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:00 P. M. Ladies free.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Horace Partridge's,
Phone Congress 4010

Upton Sinclair's "The Goslings" Not to Be Taken Too Lightly

DEFENDERS of American education cannot afford to ignore the charges against school administration packed into Upton Sinclair's latest book, "The Goslings." It is not enough to read the title and the name of the author and glance at the cartoon on the cover and throw the book aside with a grunt. Socialism cannot be treated as a joke, neither can the Socialist's protest against the present government of the schools. Too many of the facts presented by Mr. Sinclair are silently known to be true by teachers and educators all over the country. Credit is due this writer for telling what few others have dared to whisper, and this may be said without indorsing all the implications contained in his telling.

The growth of education has waxed so immense that it has become one of the surest and most profitable of markets. The selling of facilities to meet the requirements of 25,000,000 pupils and 15,000 teachers is no small attraction to even some of the major industries. Mr. Sinclair has uncovered quantities of evidence to show that greed for wealth has a grip upon the school system. The growth of education has waxed so immense that it has become one of the surest and most profitable of markets. The selling of facilities to meet the requirements of 25,000,000 pupils and 15,000 teachers is no small attraction to even some of the major industries. Mr. Sinclair has uncovered quantities of evidence to show that greed for wealth has a grip upon the school system.

Internal Propaganda. Since the war, when the schools were used to the limit by dispensers of propaganda, a tide of protection reaction has become so strong as to make it practically impossible to carry information to the schools which has the remotest relation to a scheming political grafter against which there is no indication, however, that subtle statements distributed from within the system are going to be stopped or even objected to. It is this type of propaganda perpetrated by the autocratic school supervisor and originating in the mind of a scheming political grafter against which there is no indication, however, that subtle statements distributed from within the system are going to be stopped or even objected to.

There is unhesitatingly displayed in "The Goslings," "The (Roman) Catholic hierarchy building a whole school system to replace the public schools; and at the same time electing to the public Catholic ladies of these cities Catholic ladies and gentlemen who omit to develop the building programs of the public schools, and when the people persist in voting the money, refuse to spend the money and have the buildings constructed." The percentages of illiteracy in Denmark of 2, in Hungary of 33, in Sweden of 2, in Spain of 18, and a number of other countries in like contrast, are given to show how countries stand in this respect where the schools are not in the hands of the Catholics and where they are. The author sums up the attitude of the (Roman) Catholic Church toward public education by saying, "The Catholic Church denies the right of the State to educate the child." Mr. Sinclair's report on this part of his investigations seems to tally with statements appearing in current Catholic literature. An instance is the following which appeared in the March, 1924, issue of the periodical entitled, "Catholic School Interests, at the end of an article headed "Psychology for Our Teachers":

If we leave the natural sciences exclusively in the hands of the enemy, we must expect to see them used and abused as weapons of attack. Hence it is time for our bishops to complete our educational system, by providing the teachers' teacher, that is the priest or layman whose duty it will be to depose the Egyptians of the truth, which belongs, by right, not to the children of darkness, but to the children of light. Neither the Bible nor the catechism is an effective weapon here. False science must be conquered by true science, and the spoils of victory are to be divided between the Church and the State. The Bible and Ground of Truth, that is, of all truth both natural and supernatural.

Champions of the Teachers. "The Goslings" champions the cause of the classroom teacher from the first page to the last. While the author condemns the despotic methods and fear-bound policies of governing and supervisory officials of every type and degree, he never has a word against the teacher. He discusses teacher and parent-teacher organizations only to explain occasions when they were tricked by the higher powers into a loss of their freedom to serve the schools according to the inherent purposes of their organization.

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GRAYSTONES SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
GOATLAND, YORKS, ENGLAND
Beautiful surroundings. Moorland air. Main line between York and Whitby.
SENIOR SCHOOL MATRICULATION STANDARD
JUNIOR SCHOOL REGISTERED UNDER THE N. E. C.
Prospectus and particulars on application to The Principal: MISS E. GAMBLE

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A real "Home" School to prepare Boys (Boys of Gentlemen) between 7 & 14 years of age for the Royal Navy and Public Schools.
The education is sound and thorough as the long list of Successes (including some valuable Scholarships) attests. With many acres of the strengthening & development of character.
The advantages include—in addition to the usual curriculum of work and play—a delightful climate, exquisite surroundings, a good house (electrically lighted) and all the amenities of a home. Home influence, very pretty grounds, swimming & sea-bathing, daily open-air drill, carpentry, etc., and a competent staff of Masters and Mistresses.
The School has been established for over 20 years and is very highly recommended.
For Prospectus, List of Successes and further particulars, apply to
MISS CRAWFORD (Principal)

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STANMORE SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, England
(founded 1848)
PRINCIPALS: Miss Marion L. Smith, L.L.B. Miss Winifred M. Smith, B. A. Lond.
PAXTON PARK
St. Neots, Hunts, ENGLAND
First class education, boys prepared for the Public Schools, Army and Navy. 100 acres of Park & playing fields by River Ouse. For full particulars—
Apply Head Master, BOARDMAN (M. A. Cantab)

Challoner School
72, Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7, England
For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Mallin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

The Administrator's View of the Alumni

Northampton, Mass.
Special Correspondence
SHOULD the alumni control the college? President William Allan Neilson of Smith gives an answer in the new Manual of Alumni Work which is just off the press. He says: "Some degree of dissatisfaction with the management of our universities and colleges is chronic and probably desirable. The academic community more than the political, social or industrial community, is liable to become stagnant, bound by tradition, slow to adjust its policies, methods and aims to changing conditions in society, and even to the developments in scholarship and science which originate within itself. It needs to be stimulated to frequent reconsideration of its adequacy by criticism from without."

The present phase of dissatisfaction is resulting in a demand for a change in the seat of control. It is assumed that in the past control has lain in the hands of trustees or governing corporations or regents, and there is a strong current in the direction of control by the faculty or alumni. In some cases the protest is against the autocracy of the president. As a matter of fact, the president is sometimes the mouthpiece and the hand of the trustees, sometimes of the faculty, sometimes of the governing corporation or regents, and sometimes of the alumni. It is seldom or ever the case that there does not already exist a sufficient check upon arbitrary action by the president and his staff. The fault lies in the system more than in the personnel of either the governing board or of the faculty. But our national tendency is to have a concentration of power in the hands of a few, and this is a dangerous situation, to seek to change the machinery, rather than to scrutinize its operators.

The most serious lack in our academic organization is that of a person or a group who will be expert and mainly occupied in the consideration of the policy of the university, and usually laymen with many outside interests, and cannot be expected to be educational experts. The president's duties are so numerous that only a fragment of his thought is devoted to the initiation of educational experiments. The faculty consists of specialists, each enthusiastic for his own department, and seldom intelligent in the general problem. The alumni, like the trustees, are mainly laymen with predominant outside interests, and cannot be well informed on the affairs of the college to be entrusted with the main control.

Such are the factors in the academic situation, and our present concern is with the adjustment of the relations of the last two, faculty and alumni, so that they may contribute as much as possible to the solution of our difficulties. The functions of the alumni seem to me to include the following:

1. The Supplying of Information. The individual alumnus, being a product of the institution, ought to be in a position to let the faculty know how far the equipment he received in college served its purpose. This involves severe self-scrutiny, and an honest attempt at analysis of the forces that have made him what he is. If he is a teacher or a parent of school children he ought to be able to provide intelligent criticism of college entrance requirements. If he is a graduate in college, he has access to information on the actual working of the college organization at the present moment.

2. The Sharing of Counsel. The alumni are coming to be more and more the resource room which trustees are selected. The present situation, and our present concern is with the adjustment of the relations of the last two, faculty and alumni, so that they may contribute as much as possible to the solution of our difficulties. The functions of the alumni seem to me to include the following:

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Boys under 18
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Recent successes: Scholarships Fettes (20), March, 1924; Brighton (200), Lays Cambridge (200), Marlborough (200).
For Prospectus and book of views apply to the Headmaster.
K. W. A. Evans and J. C. Stevens, B. A. (Oxon)

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Brondesbury, London, N. W., England
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SHOULD the alumni control the college? President William Allan Neilson of Smith gives an answer in the new Manual of Alumni Work which is just off the press. He says: "Some degree of dissatisfaction with the management of our universities and colleges is chronic and probably desirable. The academic community more than the political, social or industrial community, is liable to become stagnant, bound by tradition, slow to adjust its policies, methods and aims to changing conditions in society, and even to the developments in scholarship and science which originate within itself. It needs to be stimulated to frequent reconsideration of its adequacy by criticism from without."

The present phase of dissatisfaction is resulting in a demand for a change in the seat of control. It is assumed that in the past control has lain in the hands of trustees or governing corporations or regents, and there is a strong current in the direction of control by the faculty or alumni. In some cases the protest is against the autocracy of the president. As a matter of fact, the president is sometimes the mouthpiece and the hand of the trustees, sometimes of the faculty, sometimes of the governing corporation or regents, and sometimes of the alumni. It is seldom or ever the case that there does not already exist a sufficient check upon arbitrary action by the president and his staff. The fault lies in the system more than in the personnel of either the governing board or of the faculty. But our national tendency is to have a concentration of power in the hands of a few, and this is a dangerous situation, to seek to change the machinery, rather than to scrutinize its operators.

The most serious lack in our academic organization is that of a person or a group who will be expert and mainly occupied in the consideration of the policy of the university, and usually laymen with many outside interests, and cannot be expected to be educational experts. The president's duties are so numerous that only a fragment of his thought is devoted to the initiation of educational experiments. The faculty consists of specialists, each enthusiastic for his own department, and seldom intelligent in the general problem. The alumni, like the trustees, are mainly laymen with predominant outside interests, and cannot be well informed on the affairs of the college to be entrusted with the main control.

Such are the factors in the academic situation, and our present concern is with the adjustment of the relations of the last two, faculty and alumni, so that they may contribute as much as possible to the solution of our difficulties. The functions of the alumni seem to me to include the following:

1. The Supplying of Information. The individual alumnus, being a product of the institution, ought to be in a position to let the faculty know how far the equipment he received in college served its purpose. This involves severe self-scrutiny, and an honest attempt at analysis of the forces that have made him what he is. If he is a teacher or a parent of school children he ought to be able to provide intelligent criticism of college entrance requirements. If he is a graduate in college, he has access to information on the actual working of the college organization at the present moment.

2. The Sharing of Counsel. The alumni are coming to be more and more the resource room which trustees are selected. The present situation, and our present concern is with the adjustment of the relations of the last two, faculty and alumni, so that they may contribute as much as possible to the solution of our difficulties. The functions of the alumni seem to me to include the following:

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Wider use of the public library as an educational agency, a subject discussed in the abstract at the Minneapolis conference on home education, promises to become a reality as a result of the grant of \$25,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation to the American Library Association. This gift will make possible a nation-wide study of methods already in use and the consequent publication of a report which should have the effect of demonstrating to individual libraries how they may be of increased service to their communities. By way of illustration, it may be noted that libraries in several large cities are even now making their influence felt in the field of adult education. They have co-operated generously with the regular school authorities, they have made it easy for grown-ups to secure the books that will help them and, in particular, they have gone out of their way to appeal to those citizens who ordinarily would not visit a library.

One department of the Chicago Public Library is a readers' bureau which not only prepares outlines of study for patrons interested in following a definite course of reading, but undertakes to supply the necessary books and to see that they are in proper order and at proper intervals. In Seattle a library has a branch at the detention quarters of the immigration station. There the newcomers to this country are given an opportunity to read books which will tell them something about America and the English language. This library shelves of easy books for foreigners are always well patronized.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Some Post-Season Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 17
BENIAMINO GIGLI, the tenor, appearing at a recital arranged by Ernesto de Curtis at the Town Hall on the evening of May 14, impressed me as having remarkable talent for the comic. He has usually sung at the opera such tragic parts, he surprised me with his gaiety at the recital. Never having seen him before except in a romantic costume of some sort, perhaps with his features obscured by a cavalier's hat and his figure more or less hidden in the folds of a cloak, I was scarcely to be persuaded that the man in evening clothes standing in front of the piano was he. And then, he has always assumed such dignity in his stage characters, whereas on this occasion he was the comedian right through.

Not that the songs which he presented—compositions, all of them, by Mr. de Curtis—were on the humorous order. For everything but an encore or two was a serious piece. But his approach to the house was altogether that of the performer who is out to make us laugh. Very Italian music Mr. de Curtis composes, songs in the manner, say, of Mascagni's aria. With much warmth and opulence of tone the tenor sang those which I had the pleasure of hearing. It was an Italian evening and the artist let his voice go as he could hardly be imagined doing, had the audience been one of ordinary New York temper. Another interpreter of Mr. de Curtis's songs whom I heard was Miss Caterina Gobbi, soprano. The composer played the accompaniments.

Miss Mildred Dilling, the harpist, appeared at the assembly room of the Cosmopolitan Club at a concert for the benefit of the Serbian Educational Committee on the evening of May 14, in association with Grace Kerns, soprano, and Carolyn Beebe, pianist. What particularly interested me was listening to the harp now with voice and now with piano. What a beautiful effect, when soprano tones sound from amidst an accompaniment of harp tones! No loss of power in the low notes of the voice and no exaggerated brilliancy in the high ones, as so often happens in the case of a piano accompaniment. But we may not expect the harp to replace the piano right away. In fact, the harp itself wants the piano as a supporting instrument at times. That is how it seemed to me, at any rate, listening to Miss Dilling and Miss Beebe, playing in a capricious way by H. René, written originally, I believe, for harp and orchestra and arranged for harp and piano.

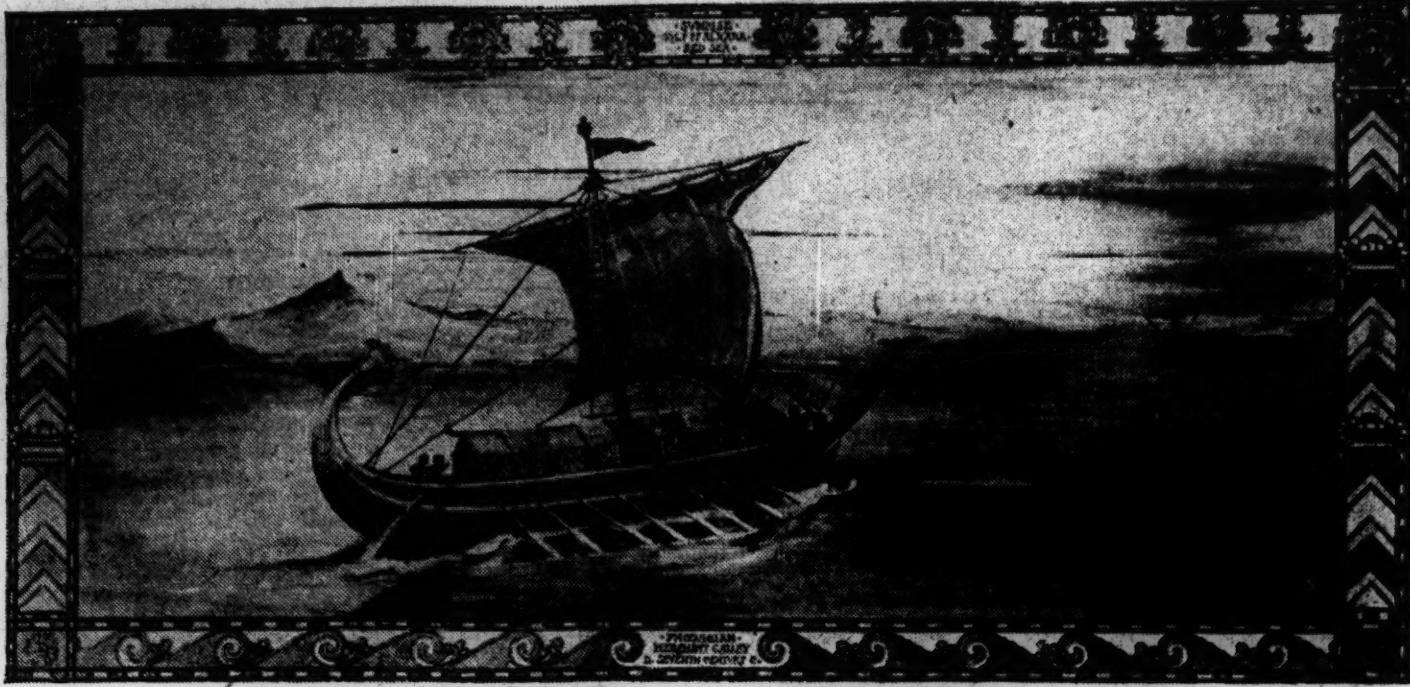
The Harvard University Orchestra, Walter Piston, conductor, gave a concert in Follen Hall on the evening of May 16, a considerable number of which I heard. An assistant artist was Joseph Lautner, tenor, who proved to be a singer of excellent voice and fine schooling and to know a good deal about how airs by such composers as Purcell, Bach and Handel ought to be performed. Another singer was a soprano in a program was Mme. Anita Atwater, soprano, who distinguished herself in the presentation of two Chilean folk-songs, "La Blanca Luna" and "Pues sera le mejor" were the titles, and I recommend them to the notice of singers who have a presentable Spanish pronunciation. A piece rich in color, clear in structure, graceful in style and individual in thematic matter and in harmonic treatment which the orchestra played was Balantine's "By a Lake in Russia."

A Transformed "Faust" at the Moscow Opera

MOSCOW, April 23 (Special Correspondence)—The most striking event of the Moscow opera season is the new production of "Faust" that is now being given at the Bolshoi Theater, or State Opera House. The opera has been transformed by the rich and daring imagination of the Russian stage directors and decorative artists. New life has been breathed into every act; and those aspects of the Faust legend which are ignored or neglected in the conventional presentations of Gounod's opera are given vivid representation on the Moscow stage.

The setting for every act is overwhelming in its splendor. The resources of modern art are called in to reinforce the ordinary devices of rich costuming and eloquent posturing. The Soldiers' Chorus, instead of being presented by a small band of returning soldiers, here assumes the form of a vast triumphant procession, with a host of warlike medieval warriors and symbolic devices. The scene of Marguerite's prayer is also exotic and original to the last degree. The Walpurgis-Night scene, which is omitted in the conventional presentations of "Faust," is an extraordinarily brilliant feature of the Russian performance. Faust and Mephistopheles are shown participating in the frolic on the slopes of the Brocken. Suddenly the scene shifts; and Cleopatra appears on her throne, surrounded by a retinue of slaves and ballet dancers. The dancing in this scene is worthy of the best traditions of the Russian ballet.

Mephistopheles is interpreted in an original and interesting manner. He is not the swaggering, strutting, bravo of the ordinary "Faust" performance. His character is much more subtle. His most frequent position is that of



Phoenician Merchant Galley, Painted by Paul Farnham

a crouching figure at one side of the stage. The whole opera seemed to assume a new significance in a setting that recalled the gorgeous fairy operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

A Five-Inch Shelf of Recent Books

The Log of a Forty-Niner, by Richard L. Hale (Boston: B. J. Brimmer Company, \$4) is the diary of a boy who sailed from Newburyport, Mass., in 1849, on the little brig General Worth, round the Horn, up the coast of South America to San Francisco, to seek a fortune in gold. The most amusing adventure of the voyage of 159 days was the exploration of Robinson Crusoe's island. The description of San Francisco Bay gives one of many vivid pictures. Then follow unsuccessful mining days and lumbering in Oregon, with a description of Portland in 1852. Hale goes down to Callao for the winter, fails to find a ship sailing north, so goes for one season to get a cargo of guano at the Chincha, a most unpleasant business. Still finding no ship sailing north, he is forced to ship on a vessel bound for home—the only gold he brought back with him, he records with half a sigh, a full bag of experience.

The Long Walk of Samba Dione, by Jerome and Jean Tharaud, translated by Willis Stell. (New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.75) begins in one of the villages of French Colonial Senegal in West Africa. Samba, a native, sets out for the far away country of the Foulas to bring back a small inheritance of cattle left him by his uncle. On the way, a tribe whose customs and language are strange to him seize him to make up their village quota for the World War. For three years Samba serves with the blacks in France. The confusion of these alien concerns concerning this war of the Foulas, as they called the French, their inability to understand what it was all about, is vividly portrayed. To Samba it is but a part of his long walk. Released from the service, in all simplicity he turns back to continue his interrupted walk, although he wears medals and possesses a pension worth many times the value of the cattle. While the story of his army experiences is most striking, the main story is that of the Senegalese jungles, villages and peoples.

The Garden of Peril, by Cynthia Stockley (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50) is scarcely more than a novelette in length. The scene is laid in Rhodesia with the action limited to few characters. The title has a meaning that looks two ways. Peril Kelly is the heroine of the story and her garden is the Garden of Peril in which were plants some of which "held themselves royally, wearing their radiant fruit like jewels." The one that became the "Peril" of the romance was a "proud graceful plant with glossy leaves, and berries like bright pendant rubies." Cynthia Stockley tells a story well and usually furnishes an especially fresh plot. This one, however, is disturbingly reminiscent of Robert Hichens' "Beladonna."

The Joyous Adventurer, by Ada Barnett (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2) is a successful attempt to look beyond the boundaries of the familiar into the region of things felt rather than seen; to strip pretence from our conventional life and reach fundamentals. A semihumorous professor finds a babe lying in a forest

path. He takes the child home and brings him up—or rather allows him to come up—close to nature. The birds and wild creatures of the woods have no fear of him and come at his bidding. He himself knows no fear. With nature he is in harmony, hears music unheard by others, but he talks of these things in a manner difficult for others to understand. Only Ishtar, the girl who is his childhood playmate, ever glimpses his strange world. Copper Top, as they call him, travels, goes to Cambridge, and follows generally the life of the people with whom he is thrown but always poised for flight to his real world. There is scarcely a weak point in our social fabric that he does not find and read to tatters merely by being himself. There is a love story gracefully done.

There is a love story gracefully done.

Henry S. Canby Finds a New Literary Review

NEW YORK, May 19—Henry Seidel Canby, who recently resigned from the editorship of the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post will be the editor of The Saturday Review of Literature, which is announced for early publication. With him will be associated William Rose Benét and Miss Amy Loveman, formerly associate editors of the Literary Review, who have also resigned from that publication.

Christopher Morley, formerly conductor of "The Bowling Green" column in the Evening Post, will join the staff of the Saturday Review as contributing editor and will conduct a weekly column, "Kenelm Digby" of the Literary Review will contribute literary news and gossip. The Saturday Review will be published by Time, Inc., 236 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Art Season Wanes in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
 NEW YORK, May 17
GRADUALLY yielding to the persuasions of the season, the art galleries are putting on their summer miscellanies. The Montross Gallery continues to succor the misunderstood modernists, tempering their unconditioned guestiness to the shorn public by a slight admixture of old-school painting. Charles Burchfield, whose one-man show created such a furore at this same gallery a short while ago, has three more sharp strictures on small town desolation, somber, dramatic documents of compelling interest. Charles Demuth's sensitive washes now cluster about roof-trees and gables ends with the same delicate precision the character of his floral studies, though this present apostrophizing of shingled surfaces seems less inspired. Arthur B. Davies weds his quasi-modern lyric, adding new drawings and paintings to his long sequence of devotions, albeit the present modulations lack variety. No Montross gathering would be complete without its quota of Marins, and four water colors by this Yankee modernist face the visitor unconditionally. John Marin is a hard nut to crack, but the conviction persists that there is a meaty meaningful kernel to be found by the persistent. Many other familiar names are here, notably George Hart, who divides so successfully the West Indian in all his turbid picturesqueness.

The woodcuts of Frans Masereel, shown for the first time in the United States at the Wayne Gallery, are richly modern in the European sense. His talent is satiric and symbolic, sharply decorative and poignant. No quibbling, no equivocation marks the treatment. This Belgian modernist accords the subjects of his pictorial concern. He ruthlessly attacks the follies and foibles of mankind and he imaginatively digs under the quaint conceits and fancies of childhood and romance. He has cut a little boy astride his hobby horse with a background of moving picture horsemen dashing across the prairies, and he has conceived his "Lovers" leaning from their respective balconies in a wilderness of city roofs and dormers. He symbolizes "Smoke" by greasy factory stacks belching streams of human forms amid the sooty fumes, and backs his "Parvenue" with rows of war-time factory sheds. He chops and chisels, gauges and plows his blocks into a brutal eloquence, yet the artist in him preserves a fine distinction of pattern throughout. He gives two likenesses of Materlinck and Verhaeren for proof of a wide talent. He is perhaps best known in Europe for his many illustrations to important modern publications by Verhaeren, Barbusse, Rolland and such, in his "Souvenirs de Mon Pays," he shows how completely he has mastered the rugged style of the wood block and how, at times, he can rise to very considerable heights in portraying every-day life as it flows through town and country.

A group of 24 drawings and paintings by Max Gorky are on view at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The graceful, refined, and feminine appeal of this distinguished painter's work almost disarms criticism. A sense of intimate causerie fills the gallery, charming the visitor with successive vignettes of children in the various preoccupations of drawing-room and nursery. Miss Cassatt is not always successful in capturing the individuality of her sitters, and a complete without its quota of Marins, and four water colors by this Yankee modernist face the visitor unconditionally.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Royal Scottish Academy

Edinburgh, May 3. Special Correspondence. ON APRIL 19 the ninety-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened its doors to the public, and since then many students and lovers of art have visited the show. The hanging committee have to be congratulated on the result of their work for the general effect of the rooms is harmonious.

To say that it is a distinctive exhibition or typical of Scottish art would be incorrect, for although a large proportion of the works are contributed by Scotsmen, yet, taken as a whole, these exhibits are not of their best. The exhibition, although made up mainly of less important works than usual, has some exhibits of outstanding merit which add interest and importance to the show, but one is forced to the conclusion that the majority of those represented are going through a period of waiting for the revelation of the vision beautiful to open for them.

Of portraits there is a considerable number, few, however, of great distinction, except such as the charming portrait of Mrs. Blackie by P. A. de Laszio, which is both elegant and distinctive in treatment, the soft gray of the dress and the creamy white of the lace shawl being repeated in the beautiful painting of the cloudy white hair. The "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Fildes Watt, shows great characterization, and the warm brown tones of this composition seem to say in another way what the expressive painting of the face tells of combined gentility and humor. In his portrait of Lord Ashmore the individuality of the sitter is admirably caught.

Self-Portrait by Rothenstein

Professor W. Rothenstein of the Royal College of Art, London, is represented by a self-portrait, a forceful and skillful piece of painting, wherein he shows it is possible for a raincoat, green waistcoat, and felt hat to lend themselves to the making of an interesting picture. Sir John Lavery's picture of Pavlova is hardly to be described as a portrait, although it recalls admirably the great dancer and her grace and rhythm of movement.

Another portrait in the same room by David Allison, of Dr. Pittendrigh McMillan, LL.D., is a decided study. The robes of the sitter lend a decidedly Roman character to the picture and recall the Titian period. Glyn W. Philpot has one example of his art in the strongly conceived and executed portrait of Sir Ludovic Grant, lately a professor of public law in the University of Edinburgh. Of S. J. Peppoe there is a small example in the vigorously painted head of a woman.

In the first of the fine rooms of the Academy we found some delicate canvases portraying a landscape, and with pleasure we turn to the Corsican picture of James Paterson, "Autumn Morning, Evas." It has been made the center picture of the principal wall, for although small in size it is large in treatment, and so graceful and lovely is the color of the trees and sun-lit white houses of the Corsican village, while the deep blue of the distant mountains, acting as a contrast, accentuates the golden foreground.

On an adjacent wall hang two beautiful landscapes from the brush of George Houston. The "Spring" is full of delicious freshness, golden gorse and glowing river-flow, the mist rising reluctantly from the distant hills as the reawakening of nature's activities forces late winter to retreat before the increasing light. "Near Daily" by D. Forrester Wilson, is a beautiful picture in which tone and technique could not be better manipulated. The absence of action or the arrested action, gives a curious feeling of expectancy. The white horse and the kneeling woman in the foreground and the workers in the background all appear to have suddenly ceased work, and we wonder why.

Roberts' "Dock Gates"

Almost a "beside" hanks "he much-discussed" "Dock Gates" by W. Roberts, curiously reminiscent of an old Gormon woodcut. Although the picture is the last thing in cubism, yet it has a certain rhythm and the proportions are good; but the figures, when you find them, are not intended to be anything but metallic and mechanical, and so we leave them to explain themselves.

One of the pleasures in this exhibition is the collection of loan pictures, one of which, "The Pilgrimage," by Professor A. Legros, is a beautiful example of his work. It was painted in 1871 and shows how thoroughly Legros was an artist, both in his keen perception of the salient beauty points in the subject he depicts and in his ability to express them. The simple devotion of these Breton peasant women in varying degrees is depicted in face and action. Legros' painstaking accuracy in detail shows that he recognized that there is nothing too small to be valued and combined in the making of a perfect whole.

The works on view of Robert Alexander are fine examples of this well-known animal painter, the largest of them, "Watching and Waiting," has a harmony, delicacy of tone, and dignity of execution, very typical of Alexander's work. "Durham," by W. Y. MacGregor, a loan from the Corporation of Glasgow, is one of the best examples of his art. "Lot's Wife," by J. B. Souter, and D. Y. Cameron's "Temple of Venus, Rome," are well worth studying.

There are many excellent pieces of still life and flower pictures. Among these we would mention Stuart Park's

"Anstee," Anne D. Muir's "Spring Flowers," and Bessie Young's still life group, "The Copper Pot."

The sculpture in the vestibule of the Academy has a variety of subjects among the 76 catalogued. The majority are small statuettes. One of the more important works is that of Prof. Derwent Wood, "Abundance," in which the building up is so rhythmical and the modeling technically so accomplished as to arrest and satisfy the eye. The bust by W. Reid Dick of Lady Caroline Paget is full of delightful feeling and the modeling is excellent. Another portrait bust by Kate Campbell Muirhead of the principal of Edinburgh University, Sir Alfred Ewing, is a pleasant character study.

"The Dance" is a statuette by George W. Salvesen, which has just been awarded half of the Guthrie prize given to the best exhibit of the younger artists. It is expressive of action, spontaneity, poise, and grace. The woman's figure expresses this most strongly, while the stability in the man's figure gives the quietness needed to complete the rhythm. "Cain," by Allan G. Wyon, is expressive of the abandonment of remorse. "Little Betty," by Benno Scholtz is a charming little head delicately modeled.

In the water color section there are many delightful drawings by such as Edwin Alexander, Katherine Cameron, Alexander Paterson, and an excellent example of James Cadenhead in "The Moor of Dinner."

The exhibition numbers in all 680 exhibits. Among them there is much to admire and study; and if it is not so throughout it all, we have to look forward to the centenary when, no doubt, we shall see something of a new awakening. E. H. A.

Art and Our Problems of Today

By GERRIT A. BENEKER

[The second half of an address delivered before the thirtieth annual meeting of the Western Arts Association, Dayton, O., May 9, 1924. The first half appeared in these columns on May 12.]

ART has ever been the hand-maid of two most important phases of life—of religion and of industry.

In fact art and religion were originally the same, and that which primitive man formed with his own hands was indeed industry and at the same time art. Therefore, art is, at least I believe it so to be, the synthetic force, the liaison officer, the diplomat, to bring about a better understanding of our many problems which have evolved in the separation of ethics and technique.

Our problems are many. We think them economic, political, social, but these problems spring from what we believe and from what we do, from religion and from industry. Surely these two problems are with us today and universal—world wide.

The Carpenter of Nazareth was the greatest teacher of the art of living who ever lived. What he taught has lived nearly 2000 years, and will continue to lead mankind onward and upward for ages to come. As a teacher he was an artist, for in his parables he went to nature for his inspiration. We must learn to see nature as pictures and poems with nature as our inspiration that mankind may feel the infinite. And if all nature was created for man, then is not man more than nature? At least, man may conquer nature and make it serve him. Therefore, let us take man as well as nature for our inspiration. Paint pictures of him as we find him at his daily work; through art interpret him to himself, to his work, to his fellow men. For a picture is a universal language, and, with some 70 per cent of our impressions passing through our eyes, let us realize that the power lies with us artists to stimulate craftsmanship, pride in work well done, character building, self-respect, faith, hope, and understanding.

In applying art to industry we have appealed only to two phases, the physical and mental, forgetting all about the third phase, which is the most important of all. Hardly an article exists today, made by man, but what first had to be designed before it could be made. We are constantly thinking of this physical application of art to industry, and it is well that we strive to obtain better designs. As to the mental phase, we again apply art in the advertising and selling of these articles, and by so doing we visualize for man the complete articles, of which he usually makes only a single part. But, why spend all this time, effort and money in applying art to these two phases of industry, so long as there come times repeatedly when man refuses to make them or is locked out by his employer to hold up the market, or if driven to work from sheer necessity of livelihood gives 30 per cent, 50

per cent, 70 per cent efficiency, or if economic conditions arise which throw him out of employment, diminishing his purchasing power, so that he cannot buy those articles made by his fellow men?

We have not applied art to the most important phase of all in industry to the spiritual side. Let us pause to consider what kind of pictures and other forms of art are constantly before the eyes of the people—influencing them until instincts, impulses and thoughts find expression in corresponding human behavior.

Advertising is just beginning to change its policy. Instead of talking about things, we are beginning to create public opinion about the ideals of service, building institutional character and promoting education. If we can "sell" our material creations on pictures, is it not just as reasonable to "sell" qualities? Then why not, in the terms of the salesman, "sell" all the good there is in man to himself and to his fellow men. "Sell" men to men, in the shop and mill, in the community, in the nation, and it would be just as possible to "sell" nations to nations internationally.

Economically what is capital but the excess of labor? Who produces wages, salaries, and dividends? Labor. Who owns the industry today? In former times the worker owned his tools, but if man is to be liberated from toil and labor by the mere pushing of a button which will turn on the power, great tools are necessary and these are too costly for the workers in industry alone to own. Ownership is coming more and more into the hands of the public, which is also the consumer, so it becomes necessary to "sell" the workman to the public, of which the workman is himself a part.

Stockholders are supposed to elect the directors of industry and the board of directors appoints management which holds its position just so long as it produces dividends to ownership. But, who produces dividends? Since labor produces dividends then, should not management's first responsibility be to labor? Is not the responsibility of each and all of us first to humanity instead of to money and our material creation? Why then should not the creators of dividends have representation on the board of directors of the organization of which they are part and have something to say about the appointment of management? In fact I believe that the board of directors of the future will

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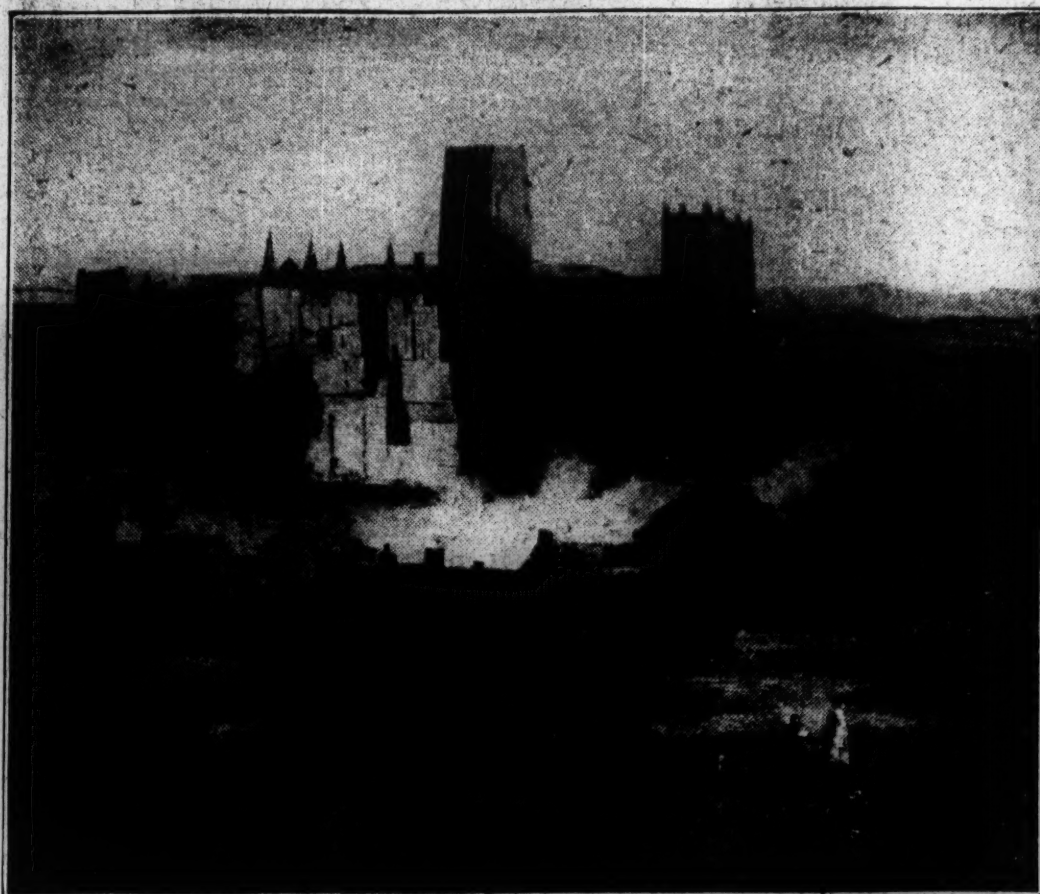
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"Durham, Evening." From Painting by W. Y. MacGregor

be composed of representatives from ownership, from labor, from management, and from the public. "Ownership and property rights must be commensurate with active responsibility and obligation," says R. H. Tawney in his "Acquisitive Society." If these changes are to work for the good of all, then mankind must become morally and intellectually fit to assume this responsibility and art renewed, finding its inspiration in mankind will show the way.

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its own home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

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So much for theory, and, as seeing is believing let us continue through pictures.

(Stereopticon slides followed of painting of workers at the workbench by Mr. Henker, painted in the mills of the Hydraulic Steel Company in Cleveland and Canton, O., and in the plant of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, where Mr. Henker is on the manager's staff with carte blanche to paint anything he pleases of men and mechanisms in this great industrial organization covering 522 acres and employing 21,000 workers.)

Sweden and United States Exchanging Art Ideas

STOCKHOLM, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—The visit of the American sculptor, David Edstrom (born in Sweden), for the purpose of lecturing in Upsala, where he will remain for 10 days and then return to the United States, is another instance of the interest in exchanges of cultural ideas between the two countries.

Professor Roosval, who has recently returned to Sweden from the United States, and who is a professor at the Stockholm University and an art expert of note, in an interview with a representative of the Monitor in Sweden, expressed his interest in an organized cultural exchange between the art museums of the United States and Sweden.

The first exchange is to be made between a society which is promoting the history of art in the United States and the Anders Zorn Institute in Sweden. Stereopticon slides and books illustrating all periods of art in Sweden, will be sent to the American society, which is to give Sweden a corresponding exhibit of the history of art in the United States.

Professor Roosval has consented to supervise the instruction to be given to the group of American college girls who are to visit Sweden this summer. The plan includes a six weeks' summer school to be held in Stockholm for the purpose of learning what Sweden has to contribute to the world culture in art, music, physical culture, ecclesiastical and civil architecture, folklore, and so on.

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Crusading in the Name of Art

Special from Monitor Bureau New York, May 17

UNDER the auspices of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce an exhibition of modern American art is being held in the new Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for two weeks. The Grand Central Art Galleries of this city, a unique organization of artists and laymen, are the betterment of contemporary art, sent at the invitation of the Atlanta authorities some 200 paintings and 100 bronzes by well-known artist members. Walter Clark, president of the galleries; Erwin Barrie, manager, and 16 artists went to Atlanta to inaugurate what is undoubtedly the most powerful art crusade ever launched in the United States. A banquet of over 400 covers was arranged for the opening night of the exhibition, with the Governor of Georgia, the Mayor of Atlanta, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce as principal speakers. Representatives from nearly all the large southern cities accepted invitations.

The success that the Atlanta week of the Metropolitan Opera Company achieves each season is a well-known fact in the art world, and the authorities are setting a magnificent example to the south in inaugurating a similar season of the fine arts. It is expected to make this exhibition an annual affair. During the first days of the exhibition Jonas Lie, Elliott Dainoff, Frederick Ballard Williams, Oliver De Grover, John F. Carlson, Daniel Garber, and Dudley Crafts Watson are giving lectures and leading gallery tours. What the Grand Central Galleries have achieved in their sensational successful art campaign in Aurora, Ill., will doubtless be duplicated on this present tour which has all the hallmarks of an epoch-making event. R. F.

Greenwich Society of Artists

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Greenwich Society of Artists, one of the many Connecticut organizations to hold summer exhibitions, announces that the present collection of paintings at the Bruce Memorial Park Museum is of particular interest and importance. While the work of Greenwich artists is being featured, important examples of well-known artists from other places are to be included. The exhibition will be open free to the public throughout the summer.

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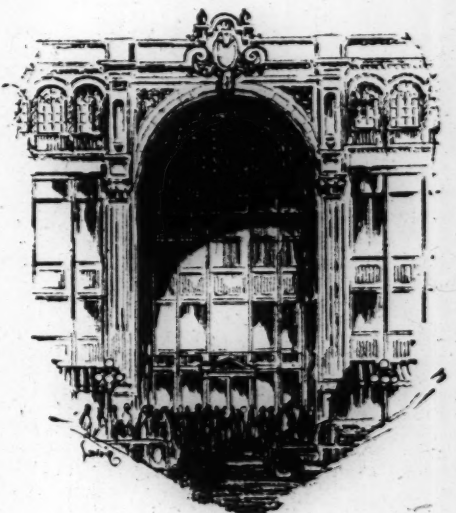
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"Breast High in the Blossom I Stand"

THE line leaped out at me from the poems of Katharine Mansfield as I opened the slight book to begin reading. Though I read to the end, nothing finer gripped me in all her bright lines. "Breast high in the blossom I stand." Ye moneyful magnates, what a picture! A lady has walked into a sea of bloom to be sunk to her shoulders in it. The bright yellow petals strewn and stretch away in the distance like the floor of heaven with its pavement of gold. Above her head the azure sky is populated with floating clouds that look strangely like white marble palaces chiseled by the wind. Celestial vision above, and a veritable mint below, what more could one need to delight the eye or feed the hunger of the heart for the beautiful? I know of very few pictures to put beside it. There is one, not quite so bright but of deeper implication, in Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," which, to my thinking, contains the most affecting picture in words the world has ever seen: The nightingale singing as though its very throat would split.

"Perhaps the selfsame song that found a path Through the sad heart of Ruth"

when she stands "in tears amid the alien corn"; at her patient feet the golden wealth which she gleams and binds into a little sheaf of love. The only other picture I would care to put with these of Miss Mansfield and John Keats is that of another poet:

O pleasant, pleasant were the days
The time when in our childhood plays,
My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly:
A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey; with leaps and springs
I followed on from brake to bush;
But she, God love her, feared to brush
The dust from off its wings.

The Wordsworth children among the butterflies; Ruth amid the ripened wheat; Katharine Mansfield breast high in the blossom, are pictures fit for a palace.

Now there are moneyful magnates! That is not the best gold you can hold in your hand, but that which suffices your heart; not a question of possession, but of appreciation. It is not a matter of landed proprietorship, but of loving relationship. Deeds and abstracts of title have nothing to do with it, admiration holds the key. Art cannot be manifested to the man who has no love for art, who, like the blind bat, looked at a sunset of Turner's and exclaimed, "What a magnificent fried egg!" The loveliness that dwells in poetry could never show its dazzling delicacy and delicious quality to the millionaire who was handed Shelley's "Epipsychidion" and after examination returned it with, "Beautiful! What I want to know is when are we coming to the facts!" Music is only a noise to those who do not love it: a Beethoven Symphony sounded to the coal shoveler, he said, "like coals going down a chute!"

That grandest book the Bible cannot be interpreted merely by scholarship; and a certain passage in it runs, "He that loveth me shall love him and manifest myself to him." This is to say there is a fine relation between appreciation and love, between love and revelation.

Whether Arnold, the great critic, missed the best in experience or not, as a friend said, it is certain that many people do, because they have never learned the secret of admiration. They have never kneed deep into the grass to experience its delightful touch upon the legs or its retardation of the walk; or sat upon it and let its silken threads slide through the apertures of open fingers, as Richard Jeffries did to feel the world soul coursing through him. They have never stooped with Brownings to pick a posy, or stood to stare in any fashion beyond that which a bullock might do. The factual world is the realm in which they live. To them the gold-brown hills are only "burnt"; the valley floors that hold forests of rubies, yellow-checked peaches, amber-coated cattle, velvet-coated bees, Shasta daisies, and plums of gold—well, they are "valleys," that's all, stretches of ploughed ground. The Midas touch that hangs a gleam upon the very stars is by them never noticed. The factual world knows only the treasury at the bank, scarce seen at all the treasury of the heart. To such, it is only "poetry" that Sara Teasdale decries thus:

Into my heart's treasury
I slipped a coin
That time cannot take
Nor a thief purloin—
Oh! better than the minting
Of a gold-crowned king
Is the safe-kept memory
Of a lovely thing.

The collage of so visionary a proprietorship is discounted, or counted out of the reckoning. "Why bother about the bloom upon a flower?" Yes, but wait a minute, friend, there is a value world; it is beyond the ledger, the bank, the chilled-steel safe; and the dweller in this realm holds the secret to every combination lock, which the factual world has so far devised! It can get at the genuine wealth of the world! The great day rises and glories leaf and wing. The sun sets in the desert at the level of the earth's surface:

The sun lay molten in the sea
Of sand, and all the sea was rolled
In one broad, bright intensity
Of gold and gold and gold and gold.

Do you suggest to me that the finest pictures are housed in palaces and art galleries? Nay, I would convince you that they dwell in nature; for I have seen fugitive pictures flit shadow-wise across a foliaged wall, and ethereal frescoes—golden ferns! These were royal things of exquisite loveliness.

Do you whisper to me that the most ravishing music is from a symphony orchestra, an operatic prima donna? I would cry aloud in opposition:

Music of rain—
Fingers on keys,
Fairy foot dances
Queen Mab to please.

Music of rain—
Patter on roof,
Silver staccato—
Galloping hoof.

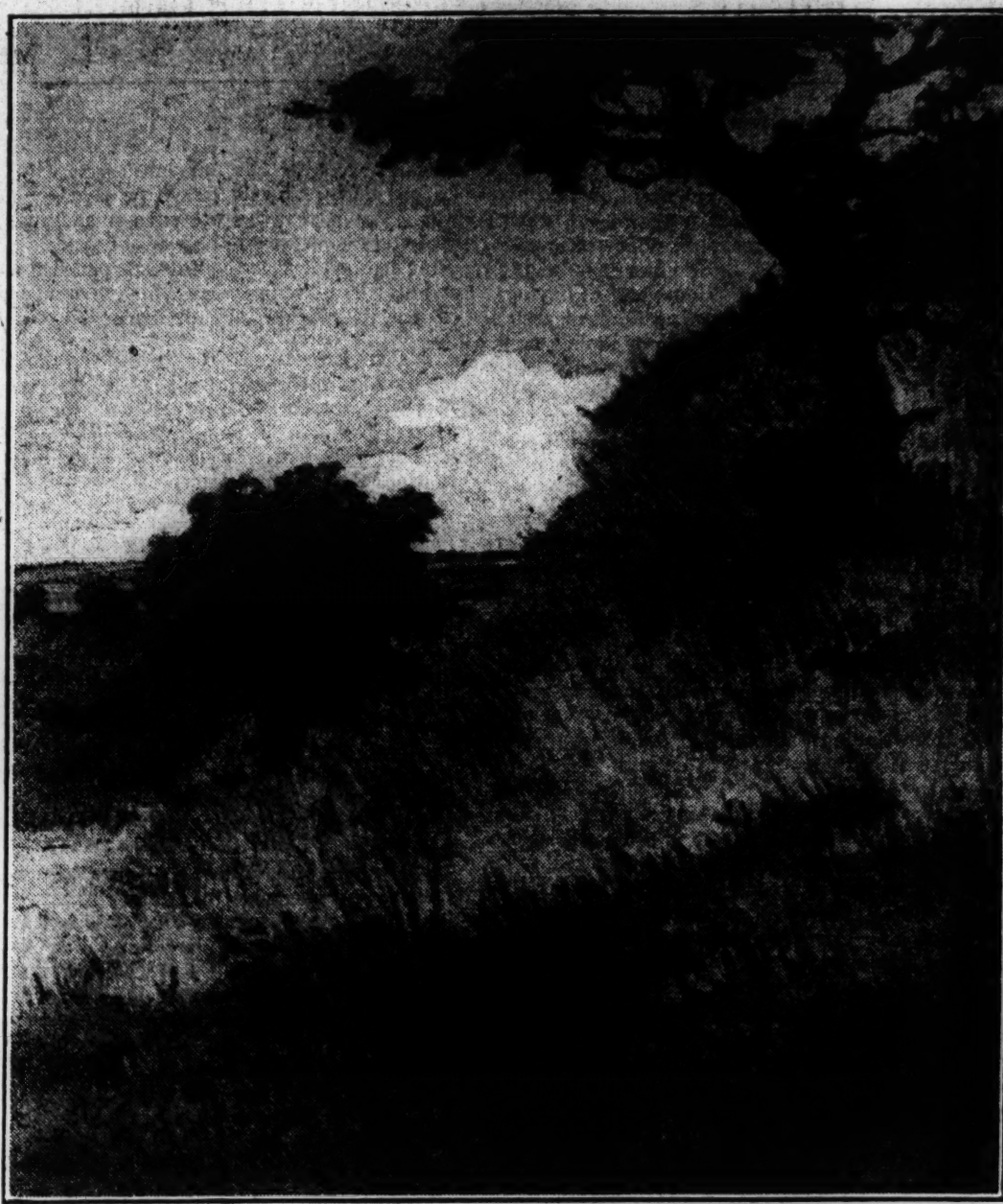
Music of rain—
Mottled in-weaves
A lullaby soft
For fallen leaves.

O friend, not all the visions of beauty have been a Symphony in D Minor by César Franck! A few visions sleep inside the delightful autumn rain! You see I too have strayed from the cobbled street, the flinty road, the much-traveled pathway to look at the landscape, to view its more intimate details; I have crossed the margin of grass and waded out with that gifted woman into the green and gold of the broom. Sweet field of velvety blossom!

"Breast high in the blossom I stand!" J. M.

Chimney and Towers

Beautiful is a marble tower, an ancient obelisk of carved stone. Beautiful the skyscraper of Chicago and New York. Beautiful, too, is this cement chimney, rearing its top from the prairie four hundred feet above a throbbing power plant on the banks of a muddy stream. Serene as a column of pearl it stands, touched with dim purple at dawn against the blue, and at sunset with ethereal rose. Tranquilly it looks down where, from its foot, march away beyond the horizon in long files to east and west and north and south, high towers of steel lacerwork, strong and light. Between them, from shoulders to the margin, stretch heavy black cables, glistening wires. Not royal captives, uplifting spoils of ebony and silver in triumphal processions long ago, had burdens so precious. For these majestic-stepping towers bear priceless gifts to people of far cities, magical gifts, to dispel darkness, to release from toil. Marvelous words! Ponder them a moment. The enormous shaft of the chimney seems no more than a soft pillar of cloud; steel towers and cables, but black lines etching upon the sky the great laws of power and light.



"Nebraska Fields." From a Charcoal Drawing by Grace Rhodes Dean

Gods Goedheid

Vertaling van het op deze bladzijde in het Engelsch verschijnde artikel over Christian Science

WIE twijfelt er ooit aan, dat de zon schijnt, alleen omdat een wolk haar licht verduistert? Maar hoe vaak twijfelt het zwakke menschen niet aan de goedheid van God, den liefdevollen Vader, omdat de wolken der stoffelijkheid tijdelijk het bewustzijn Zijner immer-tegenwoordigheid schijnen uit te sluiten? In alle eeuwen heeft God zich aan de menschen geopenbaard op de wijze, die zij het best konden verstaan en door middel van hen, die open waren voor het licht van geestelijk begrip.

Toen de kinderen Israels vol vrees murmureerden gedurende hunne omzwervingen door de woestijn, kon Mozes, hun grootte leider, God zien als de bron van alle goede gaven. Die Zijn volk voorzagen van spijs en drank. Zoo wel het Oude als het Nieuwe Testament geeft—in het leven van Daniël, Elia, en vele anderen—onbetwistbare bewijzen van het feit, dat God is "krachtiglijk bevonden eene Hulp in benauwdheden," maar niemand heeft zoo ten volle de goedheid Gods onderscheiden en bewezen als Christus Jezus, wiens levenswerk van zieken te genezen en zondaren te hervormen, volbracht werd ter verheerlijking van God, het menscheit te toonen, dat "bij God alle dingen mogelijk" zijn. Waar dit Jezus' zending was, kunnen wij er zeker van zijn, dat de praktische waarde ervan niet verloren kan gaan voor dit of eenig volgend geslacht. Hij zelf zeide: "De hemel en de aarde zullen vergeen, maar mijn woord zal niet vergeen."

De woorden van Christus Jezus, opgetekend in het Nieuwe Testament, worden heden ten dage—in de twintigste eeuw—meer dan ooit te voren in toepassing gebracht in het dagelijks leven van hen, die Christian Science bejelden. Mannen en vrouwen wijden hun tijd, hun leven en al het hunne aan de taak den Meester-Christen na te volgen in het genezen van zieken en zondaren. Na honderden jaren van omzwervingen in de woestijn, in stoffelijke middelen en methoden bevrijdend zoekend van de smarten van ziekte en het lijden van gebrek en armoede, van het verslaafd zijn aan slechte gewoonten, onmatigheid en ondoel, hebben de menschen ten laatste een uitweg gevonden en een licht zien schijnen in de duisternis, het licht der waarheid, van hetwelk Christus Jezus beoefde, dat het als de Trooster komen zou. Dit licht is hier nu opgegaan, en in hetgeen Christian Science genoemd wordt, openbaart het zich aan ons op eene wijze, die wij kunnen begrijpen en ons ten nutte maken. Deze Wetenschap werd ontdekt en aan een nooddruttige wereld gegeven door Mary Baker Eddy, die elk voorschrift, dat zij gaf, getoetst had. Hare leerlingen bewijzen, evenals die van den Meester, de oppermacht van God, het goede, en van God alleen Alle heerlijkheid wordt aan God gegeven door Christian Science.

Als één uit vele duizenden, kan schrijver dezes getuigen van genezing door Christian Science behandeling en ook van de groote liefde tot en begrip van God, die tot hem gekomen zijn door een intelligente studie van den Bijbel in verband met het Christian Science leerboek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" door Mrs. Eddy. In plaats van de vrees voor een God, die als een gestrenge vader de kinderen straft voor hunne verkeerdheden, is eene teedere liefde gekomen en het bewustzijn van de nabijheid, de immer-tegenwoordigheid van Hem, tot Wien een ieder met meer vertrouwen dan tot zijne aardse ouders gaan kan om troost en bevrijding, om leiding en bescherming. Voor de eenzamen, voor wie aardse banden verbroken werden, wordt deze liefdevolle Vader eene levende werkelijkheid. Die in alle noodden voorziet,—in het schijnbaar gebrek aan genegeheid, vriendschap en kracht;—in de dagelijkse, ja, voortdurende bewijzen Zijner goedheid nemen met de jaren toe. "O hoe groot is Uw goed, dat Gij weggelegd hebt voor degenen, die U vrezen; dat Gij gewrocht hebt voor degenen, die op U betrouwen. In de tegenwoordigheid der menschenkinderen" heeft David gezegd.

In Science and Health schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 107): "In het jaar 1866 ontdekte ik de Christus Wetenschap of de goddelijke wetten van Leven, Waarheid en Liefde en noemde mijne ontdekking Christian Science," en op dezelfde bladzijde voegt zij hieraan toe: "Dit apodictisch Beginsel wijst op de openbaring van Emmanuël of 'God met ons', de oppermachtige immer-tegenwoordigheid, die de kinderen der menschen bevrijdt van alle euvelen, 'waaraan het vleesch onderhevig is.' Gods goedheid is hier, gereed om door ons onderscheiden en benut te worden. Zij is voor allen gelijk, voor de zieken en de zondaren, voor de eenzamen en de ontmoedigen, de schroomvalligen en de vreesachtigen: zij brengt genezing, en daarbij vreugde en blijdschap, waar zij de gedachten en verlangens van de menschen ophoort tot een zuiverder, reiner, heiliger leven, dat alleen mogelijk is door een bewijsbaar begrip van de almacht van het goddelijk goed."

After a Shower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After an April shower I passed a meadow
Where lay a quiet little pool, replenished
By tiny rivulets of sparkling crystal
Racing down the hillside.
It seemed as though this field of vivid green,
Profusely sprinkled with gay dandelions,
Held in its lap a tiny disk of sky—
So blue the water was.
And at the rim a score of stately chickens,
With jet black plumage, combs of scarlet,
Drank with their silent dignity.
Then with delight and gratitude, I stopped,
To quench my thirst for beauteous color.

Albert H. Whitaker.

The Goodness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO ever doubts that the sun is shining, simply because a cloud obscures its light? But how often frail humanity doubts the goodness of God, the loving Father, because the clouds of materiality seem to shut out for the moment the consciousness of His ever-presence. Through all ages God has manifested Himself to men in the way they could best understand, and through those who were receptive to the light of spiritual understanding.

While the children of Israel feared and murmured in their wanderings in the wilderness, Moses, their great leader, was able to perceive God as the source of all supply, providing drink and food for his people. In the Old and New Testaments indisputable proofs are given in the lives of Daniel, Elijah, and many others, that God is "a very present help in trouble"; but no one so fully perceived and demonstrated the goodness of God as did Christ Jesus, whose entire ministry of healing the sick and reforming the sinner was done for the glory of God, to prove to mankind that "with God all things are possible." This being Jesus' mission, we may feel assured its practicality cannot be lost to this generation, or to generations yet to come. He himself said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Today, in the twentieth century, Christ Jesus' words as recorded in the New Testament, are being demonstrated in the practical, everyday lives of the adherents of Christian Science, as never before. Men and women are giving their time, their lives, their all, to the task of emulating the master Christian in healing the sick and the sinful. After hundreds of years of wandering in the wilderness, seeking relief from the pains of disease, from the sufferings of lack and poverty, from addiction to habits of intemperance and vice, through material ways and means, men have at last found a way out, have seen the light shining in darkness,—the light of the truth which Christ Jesus promised should come as the Comforter. This light is here now, manifesting itself to us in the way we can understand and make use of it, through what is termed Christian Science. This Science was

discovered and given to a needy world by Mary Baker Eddy, who tested every precept which she taught. Its teachings, as were those of the Master, are in proof of the supremacy of God, good, and of God alone. All glory is given unto God by Christian Science.

The writer, one of many thousands, can testify to healing through Christian Science treatment, and also to the great love and understanding of God that have come through pursuing an intelligent study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. In the place of fear of God, as an austere parent who punished His children for their misdeeds, there has come a tender love and the consciousness of His nearness. His ever-presence, to whom one may go even more trustfully than a child turns to his earthly parents for comfort and relief, for guidance and protection. To the lonely, those bereft of earthly ties, this loving Parent becomes a living reality, supplying the seeming lack of affection, companionship, and strength, filling every need; and the daily, hourly proofs of His goodness are increasing with the years. "Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee; which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the sons of men!" said the Psalmist.

In Science and Health (p. 107) Mrs. Eddy says, "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science;" and on the same page she adds, "This apodictical Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.' The goodness of God is here, awaiting our perception and use. It is for all alike, to the sick and to the sinner, to the lonely and discouraged, the timid and fearful, bringing healing, with joy and gladness, uplifting the thoughts and desires of men into purer, clearer, holier living, made possible only through a demonstrable understanding of the omnipotence of divine good." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

Taormina at Night

I looked at the night about me. There had been an early moon setting in the west and now there was only starlight. It was long past twelve, past one; but I could see an old man and all his family sitting out in front of their house talking gaily together, and the stars were just beginning to go home. The carts came by one after another, rattling on the stones of the road. In every one they sang; strange, bright voices echoing along the rocks and down the walled roads. One after another I heard these songs, none of them more than three lines, sung over and over again, sometimes in two voices, sometimes a sort of counter-singing of four, and often a whole chorus, those in the cart and those walking alongside, down the starlit road. A mezzanotte il marinaio!

At midnight the mariner
After long labor, at his door
Arrives.

Then a pause and some talk and laughter, and then—

At midnight the mariner
After long labor, at his door
Arrives.

like the singers in Greek poetry with their short, ancient songs. Meantime from everywhere, in the grass and the trees, the cicadas kept up their music, thinly metallic, a little brassy, dry, like a voice from the garden drough. Far down you could hear the surge on the long, curving shore, low, constantly repeating itself, exactly the same sound as the wind in the pine trees. One voice was repeated that existed in the water, on the shore, and in the pines above it. . . . The sickle of the moon that had been in the west, the stars, the sea, the rocks, the country, and the voices of the people going by, their bodies and their songs, and their simple, clear gods, made all a unity together.

The same country now was silver and blue and dusk; but by day, I stood thinking, it was flooded with incredible light. Then there was a glare over everything, under a cloudless sky. The stone vases on the wall that climbed the hill . . . mingled their blue shadows with the shadows of the cypresses falling across the white road. The shadows of the olive branches were sifted down over the bare ground; the vista of olive trees above the gray earth was melancholy and wistful. The sun flickered on the eucalyptus leaves; the red pomegranates hung above the walls and the lemons against thick green. And far below, in that ineffable, sad light, ran the gentle shore, with clumps of oleanders, and water, violet, blue, and emerald.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1924

EDITORIALS

The Irish Boundary Issue

THE failure of the recent conference between the British, Irish and Ulster governments to find a solution of the boundary problem points to the possibility of a reopening of the Anglo-Irish question. It is earnestly to be hoped that good will and common sense will find a way of avoiding this, for the treaty settlement of 1921 seemed to promise a fast healing of the wounds of the past. But the failure of the conference shows that there is still a difficult snag to be removed.

The root of the present difficulty lies in the religious division in Ireland itself. About a quarter of the population is Protestant, mainly concentrated in the six northern counties of Ulster. The rest is Roman Catholic, mainly concentrated in the south, center and west. This situation has always constituted the fundamental Irish problem, for any solution of the Home Rule question proposed by Great Britain which was acceptable to one of the two sections was rejected by the other. In 1920 Mr. Lloyd George took the bull by the horns and decided that the only possible way out was to divide Ireland, confer Home Rule on each part, and trust time and responsibility to bring about that unity which could not be arbitrarily imposed.

Ulster accepted the act of that year and set up a government for the six northern counties, on the supposition that this was a final solution so far as it was concerned. But the South, under the rising influence of Sinn Fein, rejected it and went into revolt for an all-Ireland republic. The ultimate result was a compromise. Ireland obtained the status of an independent Free State in the British Commonwealth of Nations, instead of that of a province in the United Kingdom, but accepted the partition of Ireland subject to a revision of the boundary between Ulster and the Free State. The treaty provided that the six-county boundary, which everybody recognized to be unsatisfactory, should be revised by a commission of three, one member to be named by the Free State, one by Ulster, and the chairman to be appointed by the British Government. No sooner, however, was Clause XII of the treaty published, which provided that the commission should revise the boundary in accordance with the wishes of the population, subject to geographical and economic considerations, than the Ulster Government proclaimed its refusal to have anything to do with it. It said that it was perfectly willing to effect a revision of the boundary by voluntary agreement between itself and the Free State, but that under the Home Rule Act of 1920 it had been given the six counties as its territory, that it had not been consulted about the Anglo-Irish treaty and was not a party to it, and that it would not consent to any outside commission being empowered to transfer Ulstermen under the control of the South.

Many attempts have since been made to find a solution which both the North and the South could accept. Thinking men on both sides have recognized that in itself the question of the boundary was not very important, and that what did matter was the growth of relations of such confidence and good will between the North and the South as would make possible the creation of an all-Ireland body for the conduct of their joint affairs. They saw that the worst thing from the point of view of those better relations would be a new dispute about the boundary, or an attempt to invoke the intervention of Great Britain to enforce the commission's award. Unfortunately compromise has so far proved to be impossible. Ulster would not yield more than a small agreed revision. The Free State would not give up the hope of securing most of the two counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone and the city of Derry.

Conference having failed, Great Britain has now been called upon to appoint the commission. This it has undertaken to do, though Ulster refuses to nominate its member. The commission cannot report for a month or two. Meanwhile fresh efforts will be made to avoid a new conflict. The real difficulty is not the stubbornness of the leaders, but the violence of popular feeling, on each side, representing the traditions of 700 years of political and religious passion. The Orange lodges in Ulster are determined to resist the transfer of any more Protestants to Roman Catholic Ireland, and are arming to resist such transfer by force. The Republicans in the South are bent on forcing the issue with Ulster to the point of conflict, in the hope of being able to tear up the treaty of 1921 and of obtaining a republic after all, or at least of obtaining so much of Ulster from the commission that it will be impossible for Ulster to maintain itself as an independent government.

There for the moment matters rest. The best opinion believes that on the facts, legal and otherwise, which will be put before it the commission will give its verdict for a moderate revision. That perhaps is the best hope for peace, for if the inordinate ambitions on both sides are shattered, it may be possible for that agreed solution to be made between the leaders, which high feeling on both sides still makes impossible today.

THE most important industrial news of recent days in the United States is that there is a little more activity in

More Activity in Wholesale Business

wholesale lines, a faint stirring, as it were, where before had been a dead calm. The news is doubly important at the moment when commodity prices continue to fall and forward business, on the whole, is slow. It can hardly be said to reflect a change in the general attitude of buyers, who continue to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, but it certainly does reflect this fact: that stocks of goods of all kinds in "last dealers' hands are not large and that there must follow

expansion, rather than contraction, of the volume of orders in wholesale lines to meet a retail demand which is more or less constant.

It will be interesting, as well as important, to see how this faint stirring in wholesale lines turns out—whether it develops into a broad movement of sufficient importance to check the fall in prices, or whether it is buying which could be labeled "necessary." That sort of buying, in greater or less degree, is always present in all markets, no matter what the price levels. The sort of buying now needed, America's industrial leaders agree, is of the confident sort which looks to the future and which is likely to develop only if the belief is widespread that present price levels are attractive, or that prices are not likely to decline further.

Detailed reports which now come to hand on the April business are almost all disappointing. Commodity prices declined approximately 2 per cent in that month; the ratio of operations in basic lines was lowered measurably; unemployment increased and forward bookings slumped sharply. In most directions these conditions prevailed throughout the first half of May. Signs on the distant horizon which may reflect a coming change, therefore, are most eagerly sought. It is for this reason that the better tone to the wholesale markets, and the moderately better attitude of forward buyers, has attracted so much attention in the commercial centers.

One economic theory which has recently gained a goodly number of adherents is that since the war America's demand for goods of all sorts—and by that is meant consumption—is practically stationary, influenced only by the seasons and by the natural growth of the population. The minor waves of expansion and contraction, according to this theory, are caused by either overproduction or underproduction. Probably the United States produced finished goods in the last quarter of last year and in the first quarter of this year at a faster rate than they could be consumed, or at least a faster rate than they were consumed. Under such conditions the present "spotty" trade is a to-be-expected state, until this moderate overproduction has been corrected. This is but a theory. It may or may not be true. Political considerations undoubtedly have been a factor this year, as has the unseasonable weather.

What does now appear to be true is that production and consumption ratios have been brought more closely into line, and in this respect, at least, the Nation's industry is on a sounder foundation than a few months ago, when production was daily outstripping consumption.

By INFERENCE, at least, one important issue has been defined. President Coolidge has made it clear that it is economically impossible to provide for the soldiers' bonus payments which Congress seems determined to insist upon, and at the same time grant to the people and industries of the United States the relief from the burdens of war-time taxation so

Tax Relief or the Bonus, Which?

greatly desired and unquestionably so much needed. It has been made clear by actual computations supplied by the Treasury that if the tax bill schedules as they now stand are accepted and finally passed, and the bonus bill is passed over the President's veto, a deficit of \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, would be caused. This total would be increased to approximately \$500,000,000 by the granting of farm relief and the increase in the wages of postal employees. Thus it has been stated upon the highest possible authority that the President will find it necessary, if these vast expenditures are authorized, to veto the tax relief bill unless Congress finds new sources of revenue.

It is made more and more apparent that the President, mindful of his promise to insure some measure of tax relief to the country, would finally decide to approve even the revenue measure in substantially its present form. With such assurance, or influenced by such a presumption, party leaders in the Senate are endeavoring now to muster votes sufficient to sustain the bonus bill veto. Those who have supported the measure in the hope that by so doing they might insure their own re-election, are now faced with the possibility of having to go home to confront those whom they have promised to relieve from some portion of the burden of taxation. They are beginning to realize that the economic and industrial welfare of the country means as much to the returned service man as to others, and that a return to normal conditions in employment and distribution will insure greater returns to the soldiers than the meager money payments which are proposed.

It is admitted even by those who have given tentative aid in support of the bonus plan that the former service men have quite satisfactorily readjusted their own affairs. They are not dependent as a class. Those who require special care or assistance have received it. No financial sacrifice in this undertaking is too great, as the American people have shown. Besides this, many of the states of the Union have made generous provision, in the way of bounties, for the citizen-soldiers. These men are not unanimous in demanding still greater financial sacrifices if in making them the processes of industrial readjustment are to be delayed. The return of normal prosperity, the lowering of living costs which would follow, unfailingly, the reduction of taxes on industry and production, would mean more to them, individually and collectively, than money payments taken as a toll upon their neighbors and themselves.

For six years the effort has been to "beat back" to conditions approximating those which, before the war, were regarded as normal. National economies have made it possible, under the program outlined by the Administration, to take a progressive step toward the desired end. It would be unwise now, with the opportunity at hand to benefit 100,000,000 people, to permit the little less than wasteful appropriation of money simply to "save the faces" of a few more or less irresponsible office holders who are office seekers. The men who went overseas and

into concentration camps to help win the war are not wreckers or spoilers. They have not won all they fought to gain. Neither has humanity as a whole. All have learned that the world cannot be saved or made safe by war. But all can help to save it and make it safe by applying themselves to the ways of peace. This lesson is being learned. Why continue to penalize and exact unending tribute by processes which perpetuate, rather than correct, the mistakes already made?

"This is the age of the tongue and the ear" is one of the sayings recorded in the Talks on Art by William Morris Hunt. We are still rather given to listening with

"hollow gaping awe" to descriptions of the unseen masterpiece, but we have advanced a step, if a short one, since Hunt's day for at least we begin to understand the importance of the eye, too, in art education. If the history of art is taught in schools and colleges, an endeavor is made to supplement the classroom with the museum. Docents are willing to instruct the general public, though their ability to do so may not keep pace with their zeal. Reproductions and lantern slides serve as substitutes when originals cannot be shown. Organized excursions bring the art centers of Europe, even of the East, within reach of professors and teachers of art. And, altogether, the desire now is to make students and general public alike see as well as talk and listen.

It might, therefore, be asked why the offer of the Greeks to send the Hermes of Praxiteles on tour through the United States has not been enthusiastically accepted, why it has been opposed by almost all those best qualified to speak, why a protest has come from among others, the trustees of the American Academy in Rome. This opposition at first sight does look like somewhat of a contradiction to the new desire to help people to use their eyes in the cultivation of their appreciation of art. It might have seemed more consistent if the chance for the American millions to see the Hermes had been eagerly seized, its exhibition through the country a wonderful object lesson for the many who never can get beyond their own remote little Main Street. But there is really no contradiction. The increased interest in art has brought with it not merely common sense in the methods of developing an understanding of art in the present, but a sense of responsibility where the art of the past is concerned.

For a long time nobody bothered to assume the responsibility. The loss through those dark periods when art was forgotten is incalculable, and in succeeding ages, fashion, indifference, ignorance, heedlessness and war contributed their share to the ruin. The wonder is that so much remains to the present day. If what does remain is to be preserved, if it is to be left by one generation to the generations to come, it must be watched now with jealous care. There are not so many masterpieces in the world that a single one can be risked. The Hermes might return unharmed from its tour. Again, it might not, and, if harmed, it would be irreplaceable, as the signers of the protest say. In protesting, they but follow the example of the artists, architects, and art lovers everywhere who today are striving to arrest each new piece of vandalism as it is threatened. Even the people who are not of the same mind in the case of the Hermes must admit that the world has a greater chance of handing down its inheritance of beauty to the future if this sense of responsibility is encouraged.

Editorial Notes

DESPITE the fact that thousands in the United States do not favor the activities of the numerous health boards and departments of the country, the effort constantly being made by certain newspapers to uphold their point of view can only be explained by inferring that these latter are completely dominated by organized medicine. Not long ago, for instance, the Boston American published a column editorial headed, "Parents Have Not Right to Decide on Treatment for Their Children." In this article it was stated that "a man has the right to teach his children what religion he pleases—that right is guaranteed to him by the Constitution. . . . With disease and with the practice of medicine it is different. The child is entitled to the protection which is offered to it by the progress of science." Undeniably so, but unfortunately sometimes this "progress" of so-called medical science hardly warrants its name, and in such a case there is a danger that superstition may be a controlling factor in its determination.

WHEN the French Ambassador to Britain declared in Cambridge, Eng., the other day that the need of France and England to pull together was greater today than it ever had been before, he simply put in words a sentiment which of late weeks has rapidly been gaining strength in the consciousness of the two nations. He was a guest of the French Society at Cambridge and reminded his hearers that when, in 1229, the students of Paris quarreled with the Parisian populace and had to seek learning elsewhere, they were offered hospitality in England. The same sense of friendship which served to cement the two peoples at that time is thus accomplishing a like purpose in the twentieth century, proving once more that friendship is indeed, as the poet Robert Blair wrote 200 years ago, the "solder of society."

WITH the announcement a few days ago that a plan had been completed by which electric current generated at Niagara Falls was to be received in Boston, Mass., it is evident that another step has been taken toward a wider distribution of the power from this great source of potential energy. It is less than 200 years since the force of the falls was directly utilized for the purpose of setting wheels into motion. What changes come with the years!

Cherry Blossom Time

By E. H. WILSON

THE cherry trees are blooming, true sign that spring is here. Hidden in clustered buds and protected through the winter's ordeal by dry brown scales, winsome blushing beauty bursts forth to gladden the hearts of men. On a May day with the warm sun and clear blue skies above, the emerald green of young grass beneath them, there could scarcely be a more pleasing sight than a group of cherry trees in bloom. People often ask if the fruits of the flowering cherry tree are edible. The answer is yes, but as they are very small and of few kinds they are palatable only to the birds. It is for the delicate beauty, the ethereal loveliness of its myriads of blossoms that the cherry tree is well nigh worshipped in Japan.

The flowering of the cherries is a movable feast dependent upon the earliness or lateness of spring and this year was postponed until the beginning of May. Thanks to the variety of species the feast of loveliness is spread over a full three weeks. One of the very first to open its blossoms is *Prunus subhirtella*, the Higan-zakura or Spring Cherry of Japan. Slender of branch and most prodigal of bloom, this lovely daughter of a large-limbed tree of great dimensions is queen of all. Its flowers last longer in good condition than those of other cherries. Pink when they open the petals, they become nearly white before they fall. Opening before the leaves appear the flowers are produced in such profusion as to hide the branches, and from a distance the trees resemble billows of mists. The tree itself never grows to any considerable size. The two large plants in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston are the original introductions into cultivation in the Occident and were received from the Botanic Gardens, Tokyo, in 1894. These are broad, round-topped, intricately and densely branched trees some twenty feet tall and twenty-five feet through the crown, the lower branches sweeping the ground.

This cherry is not known in a wild state and does not reproduce itself truly from seed though fortunately it may be easily increased by cuttings. It is very generally cultivated in western Japan but rarely seen in the neighborhood of Tokyo and Yokohama where, however, its parent (*P. subhirtella* var. *ascendens*) is common in parks and temple grounds. So, too, is its sister, with hanging pendent branches and pink flowers, well known in gardens as the var. *pendula*, or Rosebud Cherry. A curious and worthy relative is the var. *autumnalis*, which is remarkable as flowering in spring and again in autumn. In habit it is very like the Spring Cherry, but the flowers are semidouble. The Japanese call it the October Cherry, but some years this wayward plant/flower more fully in spring than in the autumn.

Another regal member of the family of Japanese cherries is *P. incisa*, which flourishes in the Arboretum alongside of the Spring Cherry, and opens its flowers at the same time. This cherry is low in stature, but of exquisite loveliness, with nodding white or pale pink flowers and yellow anthers. The petals fall in a few days but the sepals and stamen-filaments change to vinous-red and, persisting for a couple of weeks, give the impression of petaloid flowers. Its home is the region round the famed Mt. Fuji and for this reason it is called the Fuji Cherry. It is perfectly hardy and happy in the Arboretum. Though known and named since 1784 it was not introduced into these gardens until early in the twentieth century. Why such a charming plant should have been so long neglected is a mystery. By Japanese gardeners it is much appreciated, for it is the only cherry that can be fashioned into the so-called dwarf trees and made to grow and flower freely in small pots.

Head of a very numerous clan is the Sargent Cherry (*P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis*) with white to rose-pink flowers each from one to one and one-half inches across. The largest specimen in the Arboretum is thirty feet tall, with a broad crown and a trunk five feet in girth. This tree has unusually large and deeply colored flowers, but unfortunately these are often much hidden by its expanding bronzy green leaves. Some specimens have pale-colored flowers which are usually fully expanded before the leaves appear. This cherry is one of the principal parents of the double-flowered cherries of Japan, a collection of which may be seen on a grassy knoll of Bussey Hill. More slender of growth and with smaller flowers are the varieties *spontanea* and *pubescens*, several fine young trees of which grow on Bussey Hill and on Peters Hill. The autumn tints of these cherries are very brilliant.

The stately Tokyo Cherry (*P. yedoensis*)—of unknown origin, so abundantly planted in the city of Tokyo—whose flowering is made the occasion of an annual holiday in Japan, is less hardy than others mentioned, though it thrives on Peters Hill. Very fragrant are the small rose-purple flowers of *P. canescens*, the gray-leaved cherry of which no species has more richly colored brown bark. This came to the Arboretum from interior China and is well worth growing, simply for its bark alone.

A noteworthy but rather distant relative of these already mentioned is Maack's Cherry (*P. Maackii*), which hails from northeastern Asia. This is a large tree with yellow-brown highly polished bark clothing the trunk and principal branches. The flowers are small and white, borne in racemes like those of the Bird Cherry, and the curious will note that the leaves on the under side are dotted with minute glands. A fine specimen of Maximowicz's Cherry (*P. Maximowiczii*), also native of northeastern Asia, is growing by the side of the pond just beyond the Sargent Cherry. A round-topped tree of pleasing habit, this cherry has almost black bark and in autumn its leaves are wondrously tinted with orange and red. The flowers are small and white and produced on short erect racemes, each blossom with a prominent cluster of stamens and subtended by a conspicuous green bract fringed with gland-tipped teeth.

To describe all the varieties of cherries in the collection would entail much space and might prove tedious reading, but the Gean (*P. Avium*) and its double-flowered form must not be overlooked. This native of Europe is one of the parents of the garden cherries so widely grown for their delicious fruit, and is a lofty tree of shapely habit. No cherry has flowers of a purer white, and the chaste loveliness of this tree is unsurpassed. The boughs of the double-flowered form are wreathed with pendulous masses of roselike blossoms, each about one and one-half inches across with from thirty to forty petals, and in perfection of beauty lasts long. Keen observers will perceive in the center of each double flower, two folded tiny green leaflike pistils. This peculiar feature may also be seen in some of the double-flowered Japanese cherries, such as the forms *fugenzo* and *albo-rosa*. To the Japanese these suggest peaceful Buddha seated in the heart of the sacred lotus flower. According to Japanese folklore the cherry tree itself represents a lovely princess, named Konohana Sakuya-Hime, the color of the flowers being that of the blushes which suffused the cheeks of this dainty bewitching damsel. From this pretty legend is derived the name *Sakura* now universally applied to the cherry tree in Japan.